HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model 'W'
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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 158 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 6 1927 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 July	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		13,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
20 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
27 ,,	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
3 Sept.	MANTUA ..		10,902
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
24 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
1 Oct	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
29 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Nov.	NARKUNDA		16,302
12 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
19 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	10,602
3 Dec.	RANPURA ..		20,847
10 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MANTUA* ..	16,568
17 ,,	RANPURA ..		10,940
24 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1928			
7 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16 601
14 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,963
21 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
4 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,649
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
18 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
3 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
10 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
17 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
24 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
31 ,,			

@To Marseilles only.
xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Class only.
‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DOMANA ..	8 427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China and Japan
	MALWA ..	At Colombo fo Australia,
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo fo Australia. ‡

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
6th July	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
6th July	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Ambalia City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8; 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulser, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

Amrutanjan
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 18,46,089

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925	..Rs. 6-10-8 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation	..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit	..Rs. 2-10-8

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK
TELEPHONE: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.

A R331

WANTED—Qualified and influential AGENTS, either on pay or commission basis in every district to sell our famous Murshidabad and other silk goods. Only those who are willing to furnish cash security deposit of Rs. 250 (Rupees Two hundred and fifty) only against ready made samples need apply. For terms apply:—MANAGER, HEMCHANDRA, SILK STORES, "DINKUTIR", P. O. Khagra, Murshidabad.

A R332

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.

C 28958

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".

F R330.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL, Chowpaty Sea-Face, Bombay—In addition to our Montessori, Primary and Secondary departments teaching up to Standard V, it is already planned to raise the school to a complete High School by opening the VI and VII Standards next year.—THE MANAGEMENT.

M 28976

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.

M 28830

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them!

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.

T R329

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515B

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and of

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD (in Liquidation).

DECLARATION OF 3RD DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of one anna in the rupee, has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after the 4th July, 1927.

No further action need be taken by those Creditors whose instructions have been received to pay all future dividends to their Bankers.

Claim Forms are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded by post to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted, but from whom no instructions have been received as to the disposal of future dividends.

C. E. WALKER,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 29th June, 1927.

28965

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF, SECRETARY.
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June, 1927.

28957

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs. NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL and the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA'S OFFICES have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

N R329

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO SAKHARAM PATKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly in the service of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay and at the time of his death unemployed residing at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

SHIVRAM KRISHNARAO of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly employed in the service of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay at present residing at Vengurla in Ratnagiri District. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 30th day of June, 1927.
MESSRS. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM
Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

UNDER instructions from the neice of the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 9th inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

1—Very valuable white water diamond ring about 6 rutties.
1—Do. . . Do. about 3½ rutties.
1—Pair of big pearl ear-ring (Vali) about 100 chows.
1—Pearl ear-ring (Vali) about 20 chows.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by

D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes the 1927 DERBY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Your Picture for the Week.
IS
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Picture

WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?

Featuring MISS GAUHAR
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

GLOBE CINEMA

TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily. Sat. and Sun., Extra at 3-30 p.m.

GENE TUNNEY.

The handsome, hard-hitting, heavy-weight of Fitiana in the greatest serial of the Century

"THE FIGHTING MARINE"

Second Week—Further 3 Episodes
6 Parts
Also
2 Reels 'BUSTON KEATONS' COMEDY.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Super Social Production

"THE VILLAGE GIRL"

FEATURING
Miss SULOCHANA, the graceful famous star
Directed by Mr. BHAVNANI.

This production presents a heart-touching sensational plot showing how the innocent village folks fall victims to the various evil enchantments of luxurious cities.

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Extra Show: Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd. Baroda).
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewon, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Markets closed. Liverpool Quiet—Futures Unchanged to 2 points off.

LOCAL:—Narrow—Quiet market. Closed rather easy—.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Light rains New Orleans district and San Antonio district.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

No special feature —market quiet awaiting more definite developments crop outlook.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, July 5.

Yesterday both New York and New Orleans markets were closed. The Liverpool market opened 2 points lower and declined further but towards the close prices steadied and closed quiet unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot Cotton declined 1 point to 9.13d. per lb. and spot sales were reported 8000 bales.

There is no fresh development and operators are awaiting further developments. At present there is nothing in the general situation to cause a rise and if present favourable weather continues we believe prices will decline.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 5.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. for July/Aug Broach and ruled easy on absence of enquiry and scattered selling. The close at Marwari Bazar was as under at 4 p.m.

Broach				
July/Aug	333	338	331 8	332/4
Apl/May	343/8	343/8	342	342/8
Oomra				
July	324/8	324/8	322/8	323/8
Dec/Jan	326/8	326/8	325/8	325/12
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	295/8	296/8	295/8	296/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 5.

Liverpool opened unchanged but improved slightly which caused a steady tone in the local market. At the advance there was some selling and prices closed rather easy as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	334	334	333	333
Apl/May	344	344	343	343
Oomra				
July	324	324	323/4	323/4
Dec/Jan	326/8	326/8	326	326
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	297	297/8	297	297

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 5.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	221.90—1.00
October	227.10—1.50
January	227.40—1.60

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 5.

Bengal Dec/Jan				296
Broach Apl/May				343
Broach July/Aug				333
Oomra Dec/Jan				326
Oomra July				323
Bengal	323	317	310	302
S/P	319	313	306	298
Rajputana	323	317	310	302
Broach	344	340	334	
S/D	353	348	343	
P/A	356	349	342	
K/V	344	341	336	
Dholera	340	337	332	
Kalajin	343	340	335	
Surat	405	402	399	
Navsari	415	412	409	
Oomra No. 3	332	328	322	
C. P. No. 1	344	340	334	
C. P. No. 2	338	334	328	
Khandesh	328	324	318	
Muthia	325	321	315	
Comptah		370	366	362

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 5th.

			Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		3 5-7
" Fine	302 Nov.	+28Dec.	+17 298
" F. G.	"		30?-2
Sind-Punjab Fine	"		298
" F. G.	"		342
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		342Nv. +35-6D +24-5
Nagpur			333-37
Yeotmal	"		353/37Nv +27/8De +17-8
Arvi			330-32
mraoti			330/32Nv +21/2De +11
Khamgaon-Akola			327
Mulkapur	"		323Nov. +13/4 Dec. +2
Khandesh			323
Muthia	Fine		335
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	325/30
Purna	Average	"	328/30
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	335
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	330/32
Burwah Sanavad			345/50
Broach Fine M.G.,			338/40
F.G.,			335/37
Westerns Good	MG		
"	HG.	"	380/85
Cambodia Fine	M G		345/51
Mirsi/Sangli	F.G. M G		345/50
Compta	F.G.M.G.		
Dholera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 5.

200	Japan T & Co.	Ujjain	325
100	Do.	Berar	330
100	R. Dossa	Upland	352
200	E D. Sassoon & Co.	Muglai	330
100	G. G. Kesha	Verabal	313
100	Do	Nagar	328
200	Currimbhai	Bombay Press	330
100	B Karshandas	Nasirabad	319
200	Mitha Nathoo	Broach	343
100	Langley & Co.	Piparia	332
200	Morarji Gokuldas Mill	Comptah	348

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 5.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 49/3/0, highest Rs. 49/6/0, lowest Rs. 48/15/0, closing Rs. 49/4/0.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/3, closing Rs. 4/6/3.

Groundnuts Seeds July delivery opening Rs. 60/12/0, closing Rs. 60/12/0.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/6/0, highest Rs. 55/15/0, closing Rs. 55/13/0.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUFF & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 5

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,13,292	2,90,466
Central India	440	2,98,144	3,72,328
Barsi and Nagar	477	1,99,586	2,20,533
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68 638	73,967
Berar	196	5,67,403	4,73 151
Central Provinces		2,27,614	2,45,205
Total Oomras..	1113	16,74 687	16,75,650
Dholera	259	1,90,624	2,76,291
N.W. Provinces ..	209	57,881	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	176	55,936	1,08040
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,121	2?0,155
Broach		9,37514	3,11955
Coompta & Dharwar	382	1,24628	1,37060
Westerns-Northerns		63803	90,?38
Cocoanada ..		4,07	2 034
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	327	36,695	53,721
Persian		4205	4348
American.. ..		3,19,121	17257
Egyptian and African		81,308	72,314
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	2,466	29,62,242	31,73,129

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 30th June

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	10 16 3,61,502	5,04,?65
Japan & China	4062 14,00 676	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	50 22,283	22,303
Up-country by Rail	1,44,449	93,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	7,450	2,893
Total	5124 19,34,355	22,56,477

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending 1st July 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	94	18,873	16,015
Receipts at U. S. Ports	32	12.943	9,678
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	16	2,544	2,247
To Continent	70	6,334	4,303
To Japan, Canada, etc.	26	1,974	1,428
Total	112	10,862	7,978
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	288	17,152	14,362
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	61	2.863	2,925
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,224	632
Stocks at American Interior Towns		470	986
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,330	1,175
Total		4,024	2,793
Last week		4,214	2,928
Difference on wek		—190	—135
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,444	926

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 5.

Yesterday the London Silver market declined 1/8d. market was steady. China sold. Fair amount of business had been done. Market depends upon China. Shanghai London cross rate was also easier to-day. The local market opened quiet and decline on a prominent operator selling. The closing quotations as per Bullion Brokers Asso., Ltd., were as under:—

Ready	58 14 0		
Ashad	58/15/0	58/15/0	58/11/0 58/14/0
Shravan	59/0/0	59/0/0	58/12/0 58/15/0

Double option premium.—

Ashad	0	9	0
Shravan	1	2	0

Shanghai Exchange.—Opened 2/6 3/4 closed 2/6 11/16.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 5.

There being large stocks gold and poor off-take, prices of gold are keeping easy. To-day's close was as under:—

Ready Bar	21	8	3
Ashad	21	7	9
Shravan	21	8	3

Double option premium.—

Ashad	0	0	6
Shravan	0	1	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 4.

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 87.95.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Dull.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Bombay, July 5.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	13 12 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
—Epsom Salt	3 14 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 6
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 6
Maize Starch, continental	12 0 0
Detxtsine (Potato) White	20 8 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 10 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 8 6
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 2 9
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 14 6
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 6 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro-Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydo Eulphide English	0 9 0
	Per Cwt Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German	5 6 0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, July 5.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar. (B. T.)

	July/Aug	Apl/May
Opening	11-0 Rs. 343/8	Rs. 334
	12-15 Rs. 342/8	Rs. 333/8
	1-30 Rs. 342/8	Rs. 334/4
	2-45 Rs. 342/8	Rs. 334
	4-0 Rs. 343/8	Rs. 334
	5-15 Rs. 344	Rs. 334/8
	6-30 Rs. 342/8	Rs. 333
Last	7-0 Rs. 342/8	Rs. 333/4

To-day's highest rate Apl/May Rs. 344. July/Aug Rs. 334/8, lowest rate Apl/May Rs. 342, July/Aug 332/12.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 5.

The linseed market declined to-day on local operators selling. The Wheat market also declined on jobbers and operators selling. The market closed as under:—

Linseed Sept	11	2	3
Linseed May	11	3	0
Wheat Sept	8	0	3
Wheat May	7	14	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 4th inst.

Wheat	6,850	cwts.
Linseed	6,210	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	189	,,
Gingellyseed	90	,,
Poppyseed	76	,,
Groundnuts	1,428	,,
Castorseeds	1,737	,,
Rice	2,890	,,
Myraboilams	226	,,
Cottonseeds	2,620	,,
Mowraseed	234	,,
Gram	869	,,
Joowar	206	,,
Barley	225	,,
Bajree	698	,,
Coal	1,442	tons

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar (Punjab), July 3.

Wheat Har	4	7	6
Wheat Bhadon	4	12	6
Wheat Asuj	4	14	6
Gram Har	3	13	0
Gram Asuj	4	2	0
Barley Asuj	3	7	9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	0	3
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	3	3
READY			
Wheat	4 6 0	to 4 11	0
Gram	3 11 0	to 3 14	0
Barley	3	4	0
Rapeseeds	7 12 0	to 8 0	0
Cottonseeds	4	0	0
Oil of Rapeseeds	19	8	0

Market Arrival.—
Wheat 6,000 mds.
Gram 2,000 mds.
Barley 1,[illegible] mds.
Rapeseeds [illegible] mds.
Market Condition—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 5.

Ready as well as Forward Market have ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Shirala Sh. 14/2 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Rajput Sh. 14/1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 14/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Beet:—Ready: Rs. 14/12 per cwt
Tone:—Steady.

(Continued from colum 6.)

Sassoon Silk ..	..	500	..	(9)
Sholapur ..	..	1,000	200	8800
Simplex ..	..	100	..	182 8
Sir Shapurji, Broach		100	..	30
Standard ..	..	500	..	1625
Swadeshi ..	..	500	..	516 4
Swan ..	..	00	..	160
Tata Mill O. ..	..	5	..	190
Vishnu Cotton O.	..		90	280
Vishnu P. ..	..	500	35	600
Western India Spng. ..		1,000	50v	275

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	402	8
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	347	8
Bombay Dyeing	921 4	926 4	921 4	925
Century ..			420	
Centra India			5 1	4
Colaba Land ..	..	..	146	4
Crescent			208	12
Edward Sassoon				
Fazulbhoy	905	911 4	902 8	910
Finlays ..	..		151	4
Globe ..	..	..	35	
Gokak ..	..	..	135	
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	242	8
Indore Malwa			378	12
Kohinoor ..	..	..	12	50
Madhowjee ..	..	..	127	8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	40	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	92	8
Mysore ..	..	..	126	4
New great			312	12
Pearl	562 8	511 4	562 8	570
Pabany ..	..	..	241	4
Phoenix ..	..	..	402	8
Simplex ..			182	
Swadeshi			517	
Swan Mills ..	..	..	160	
Tata Mills ..	..	..	190	
Govt. paper 2 1/2 per cent.			57 14	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			10 3	6

STOCKS AND SHARES.

5 July 27.

MILL SHARES:—
The cotton mill shares opened weak on account of the feeling of dissatisfaction in respect of dividends of Pearl but later on, improved on account of scattered buying and bull support.

IRON SHARES:—
Tata Iron and steel def. opened at 187/8 and closed steady 191/4; Tata second Pref. were done at 90, but closed at 89/8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—
Bombay Burma Trading were steady. Scindia had a drop, and was easier. There was very little business in Bank and Cement share.

SECURITIES:—
The market ruled quiet but steady with a small turnover. Conditions were stagnant. The New loan is not looked upon favourably by investors.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	12
Baroda	50	4	87	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	80	
Imperial ..	500	40	1476	4
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union ..	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		27	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	205	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	180	
Katni Cement D.	10	..	652	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	864	12
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Provinces	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	241	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	817	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	146	4
Bombay Tramways P...	50	1-2	0	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1066	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7 p.c.	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	557	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	856	4
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/5	200	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	500	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	291	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	6?3	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	9	187 8	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	14
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	136	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	89	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	191	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			54	8
Thacker ..	50	.	1?5	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	40	4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	224	1203	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter			5	00
New India ..	25	..	23	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	190	0
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	402	8
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Mantg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	3 7	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	
Bombay Dyeing				

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/4.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 108
Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/14 1945/55 Rs. 108/4.

(Continued in column 4)

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION MOVES NORTHWARDS.

MONSOON FAIRLY ACTIVE.

SIMLA, July 5.

The depression off Bombay has travelled northwards and lies this morning as a diffuse low pressure area over Gujarat. The monsoon is fairly active over most of the country.

Rainfal has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, West Kumaon Hills, the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad and North Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East Central India, the West Punjab, East and North Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Coorg, Madras Deccan and Madras coast north.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar, and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are:—Bassein one and a half inches; Akyab two; Myitkyina and Dibrugarh one; Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Darjeeling two; Sangor Island, Burdwan, and Naya Dumka one; Mussoorie three; Allahabad two; Cawnpore three quarters; Lucknow and Dehra Dun a half; Ambala and Udaipur two; Surat one; Ahmedabad a half; Amgaon one; Sangor one and a half; Nagpur two; Chanda one; Pachmarhi and Bombay one and a half; Belgaum three quarters; Ranamkonda one; Mercara and Bangalore three; and Cochin one and a half.

Forecast:—Some extension in Rajputana and the Punjab and a decrease in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

5th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period	
			1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	1.65	41.00	28 47	14 89
Fort ..	4.95	45.05	28 31	17 95
J. J. Hospital ..	2.12	37.04	28 80	18 46

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

(For the 5th July 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 5th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.10" of rain and Ambala 2.25". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the province and moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect in the south-western districts. Temperature was higher than usual in the aforesaid region and lower in the north-east. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 117 degs. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.80" of rain and Allahabad 1.76". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the province and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally more humid than usual. Temperature was below normal in the northern and eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.27" of rain, Kotah 0.25" and Mount Abu 0.51". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind and central Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal outside lower Sind, the minimum was lower than usual locally in Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 115 degs.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.20" of rain, Veraval 0.13", Deesa 0.11", Ahmedabad 0.33", Surat 1.04" and Neemuch 0.74". Skies are heavily clouded generally. Vapour in air is in excess in south Gujarat. Temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.10" of rain, Sangor 1.38", Amaroti 1.17", Nagpur 1.87", Raipur 0.80", and Chanda 1.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Raipur, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.65" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.32" and Marmagao 0.64". Skies are overcast. Humidity is in excess in Bombay. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 84.1 degs. (2 degs. below normal) and a minimum value of 77.4 degs. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.53" of rain, Belgaum 0.30", Aurangabad 0.34" and Nizamabad 0.53". Skies are in general heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country and has caused an extension of rainfall in Rajputana and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the north and east Punjab, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 3.23" at Mangalore, 1.13" at Calicut, 1.34" at Cochin, 0.38" at Trivandrum, 0.28" at Masulipatam and 0.26" at Bellary.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Tuesday, the 5th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.20
Multan ..	..	0.21	—0.68
Rawalpindi ..	0.10	0.89	—2.31
Lahore ..	..	0.51	—1.76
Hissar ..	..	0.50	—1.67
Ambala ..	2.25	4.49	—0.78
Delhi ..	..	0.69	—3.66
Agra ..	..	0.85	—2.84
Mainpuri ..	0.44	1.64	—2.61
Jhansi ..	0.02	2.94	—5.27
Cawnpore ..	0.80	2.49	—2.04
Allahabad ..	1.76	4.87	—1.90
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.32
Karachi ..	..	0.01	—0.96
Bikaner ..	..	0.70	—1.12
Ajmer ..	0.01	0.78	—2.56
Jaipur ..	0.09	0.57	—2.90
Kotah ..	0.25	0.60	—3.36
Mount Abu ..	0.51	3.87	—4.52
Bhuj ..	..	2.41	+0.06
Dwarka ..	0.20	1.92	—0.79
Veraval ..	0.13	4.68	—3.62
Rajkot ..	..	6.90	+0.25
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.02	4.47	—0.82
Surat ..	1.04	12.72	+1.91
Ahmedabad ..	0.33	9.54	+3.63
Deesa ..	0.11	2.55	—0.86
Neemuch ..	0.74	2.77	—3.01
Indore ..	0.03	4.65	—2.59
Jubbulpore ..	..	5.93	—4.06
Saugor ..	1.38	5.81	—2.57
Hoshangabad ..	0.10	5.46	—2.57
Khandwa ..	..	8.32	+1.65
Akola ..	0.02	7.59	+1.24
Amraoti ..	1.17	14.23	+6.47
Nagpur ..	1.87	18.64	+7.76
Chanda ..	1.10	21.52	+12.21
Raipur ..	0.80	9.84	—1.30
Bombay ..	1.65	41.00	+18.27
Ratnagiri ..	0.32	34.43	—0.24
Marmagoa ..	0.64	29.14	—4.59
Karwar ..	..	..	..
Malegaon ..	0.04	8.72	+3.56
Ahmednagar ..	..	7.09	+1.80
Poona ..	0.53	7.76	+2.12
Sholapur ..	..	6.49	+1.10
Bijapur ..	..	3.79	+0.14
Belgaum ..	0.80	8.64	—1.47
Aurangabad ..	0.34	13.76	+7.47
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.53	13.02	+6.20
Hyderabad ..	0.03	7.39	+1.95
Mangalore ..	3.23	54.84	+10.72
Calicut ..	1.13	40.65	+1.24
Cochin ..	1.34	33.38	+0.45
Trivandrum ..	0.38	15.31	+0.38
Combo ..	0.02	10.52	+2.02
Masulipatam ..	0.28	6.27	+0.83
Bellary ..	0.26	2.62	+0.48
Cuddapah ..	..	4.9.	+1.40
Madras ..	..	4.28	+1.71
Bangalore ..	0.0.	4.01	+0.48
Coimbatore ..	..	1.50	—0.36
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.90	+1.20
Negapatam ..	..	0.70	—0.94

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.578 inches (.102 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.465 inches (.157 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.057.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (1.8 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.9 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 23 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 254 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfal in 24 hours 1.65 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.07 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 4.

Chartered Band of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/4
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-1/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£60-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-3/8
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£93

LONDON METALS.

London, July 4.

Copper, English Best Selected	£57-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£69-1/2
Yellow Metal	£63
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£291-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 4.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales in Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

Scinde, Good	7.35
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55
Scinde, Fine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.35
Bengal, Fuly Good	7.55
Bengal, Fine	7.75
Oomra, Good	7.85
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00
Oomra, Fine	8.25
Broach, Good	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

July	16.87	+.12
August	16.90	+.12
September	16.92	+.12
October	17.05	+.10
November	17.02	+.10
December	17.02	+.10
January	17.02	+.10
February	17.02	+.10
March	17.02	+.10
April	17.02	+.10
May	17.02	+.10
June	17.02	+.10
July	17.02	+.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.30	+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

July	8.95	—
August	9.00	—.01
September	9.07	—.02
October	9.13	—.02
November	9.16	—.02
December	9.19	—.01
January	9.22	—.02
February	9.23	—.02
March	9.28	—.01
April	9.29	—.01
May	9.32	—.02
June	9.33	—.01
July	9.34	—.01
Middling Spot	9.13	—.01

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 4.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 53/
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 54/
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug 65/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 55/.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment quoted £8:15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £17:5.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July/August shipment quoted £19-10-0.

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold. (Fine per oz. £4/4/11-1/4
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3.1/2-p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 4.

Silver—Market Quietly Steady.

Spot	27.7/8
Forward	27.7/8

LINSEED.

London, July 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers and paid £18:2:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £18-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, s. t. f. ton.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £16-5-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers July/Aug. £32-6-0.
Linseed Oil, naked, Lonon cwt.—
Delivery Paid Sept/Dec. £33-1 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 4.

Java Sugar, (Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/9
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/9
Jan/Mar. per cwt	15/
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/10-3/4
C & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/4 15/8
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/4-3/4
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/4-5/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/4-3/4 Sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London	20.49
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	87.92
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.87

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, July 5.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
1st. to 4th July	24502	11321	+13181
RECEIPTS.			
1st. Sept. to 4th July	2962242	3173129	—210887
SHIPMENTS.			
1st. to 4th July ..			
United Kingdom	750	..	+ .. 750
Continent	687	5418	— 4731
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..			
Total.	1437	5418	— 3981
SHIPMENTS.			
1st. Sept. to 4th. July.			
United Kingdom	179:1	45971	—28000
Continent ..	331242	46286	—128620
China ..	173862	365623	—191761
Japan ..	1236814	1267758	—30944
Coast Ports ..	22397	22303	+ 94
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1786012	2165967	—379955
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	6546	2314	+4232
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	8464	64295	—55831

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 24th June.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	13475	17866
Bombay	8213	8571
Sind	275	1396
Bengal	1920	1259
U. P.	97	..
Punjab	188	857
C. P.	..	16
Berar	..	84
N. W. F. Provinces (A) ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	496	411
Burma (A)	211	514
Jodhpur State ..	163	..
Alipura State ..	..	..
Rajapipla State ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	147	..
Baroda State ..	3187	..
Nabha State (B) ..	..	..
Cambay State (A) ..	..	..
Alwar State (c) ..	16	52
Total	28333	31026
	1st Sept. to 24th June.	
	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	281630*	339077
Bombay	721470	817170
Sind	128914	206910
Bengal	38092	40521
U. P.	176828	192996
Punjab	620353	1073366*
C. P.	343301	371747
Berar	746714	600610
N. W. F. Provinces ..	965	2177
Ajmer Merwar	365.0	62176
Burma (A)	43149	88031
Jodhpur State	5361	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	9470*	15490
Baroda State	96786	..
Nabha State (b) ..	20396	..
Cambay State (A) ..	1953	..
Awar State (C) ..	3995	2113
Total	3294570	3830514

WEEKLY GUNNY REPORT

MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.

Calcutta, June 29.

Heavy Goods:—There has been a little improvement in rates in the near positions, largely in sympathy with the hessian market. Some interest has been shown in West Coast goods, while rates for Packs have been well maintained, though the demand appears to be satisfied meantime. Forward business has not been very large, with sellers meeting the demand freely. Bussiness is reported in Cornsacks for July/September 1928 in some quantity, but Hy. Sees and B's forward have been dealt in only to a small extent.

For the U. K. and Continent:—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 34-0-0, for October at Rs. 33-8-0 to 34-0-0; D. W. Flour Bags for August at Rs. 56-0-0; B. Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 45-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for July at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 56-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 50-4-0 to Rs. 51-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for October at Rs. 56-8-0, for November at Rr. 59-4-0 for December at Rs. 59-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 55-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 56-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2-1/2 lbs. for July at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 56-0-0, for August at Rs. 55-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 52-0-0; Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for July at Rs. 71-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 50-4-0 to Rs. 51-0-0; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 2-9-6 to Rs. 2-10-6 to Rs. 2-10-0, for August at Rs. 2-6-9 to Rs. 2-7-0 to Rs. 2-6-9, for early October at Rs. 2-5-0, for April/June at Rs. 2-3-6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for June at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for July at Rs. 48-4-0, for August/September at Rs 48-8-0, for 15th October at Rs. 48-0-0, for July/September 1928 at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0; Woolpacks for early July at Rs. 2-10-6, for July at Rs. 2-9-6 to Rs. 2-10-6 to Rs. 2-10-0, for August at Rs. 2-6-9 to Rs. 2-7-0 to Rs. 2-6-9, for early October at Rs. 215-0, for October/December at Rs. 2-4-0, for December at Rs. 2-3-0, for April/June at Rs. 2-3-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. Cees (2 inches green) for June at Rs. 45-8-0, for July at Rs. 46-0-0 striped basis; Hy. Cees (2 inches blue) for June at Rs. 45-4-0 to Rs. 45-4-0 to Rs. 45-8-0 striped; Hy. Cees for August/September at Rs. 46-14-0, for September/October at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-

Tone:—Steady.

0-0, for April/June at Rs. 45-0-0; A Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 53.12-0 to Rs. 54-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for February/March at Rs. 57-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 45-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 45-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 44-8-0 to Rs. 44-12-0, Liverpool Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 50-4-0 to Rs. 51-0-0.

Hessians.—The demand for near 9 porters has been the feature of the market this week, and high prices have been paid for guaranteed shipment this month. There has been very little interest taken in the forward positions until towards the close, when speculators bought both 9's and 11's for July/September 1928. At the close the market is firm.

40 inches—8 ozs. for Ready and June at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-15-0.

40 inches—7 1/2 ozs. for Ready and June at Rs 15-10-0 to Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 basis.

9 Porters for July at Rs. 15-7-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-11-0 to Rs. 15-15-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-9-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-10-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-3-0, for January/June at Rs. 14-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 14-8-0.

40 inches—9 ozs. for early June at Rs. 18-0-0 basis.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for July at Rs. 90-0-0, for August at Rs. 94-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 20-13-0 to Rs. 20-15-0, for July at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-11-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 21-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-1-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-3-0 to Rs. 20-6-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 for March at Rs. 18-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-8-0.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

5th July 1927.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 25th June.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1999	1870.
Bombay x	44052	26285.
Karachi	6882	3696
Madras	5404	5107
Rangoon	.. (a)	..
Tuticorin	2442	4407
	60779	41365

EXPORTS.

Week ending 25th June.

	1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	..	678
Bombay	58449	29844
Karachi	6597	8562
Madras	2503	1898
Rangoon	.. (b)	342
Tuticorin	420	62
	68369	41386

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 25th June.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	92964	66467
Bombay x	2914856	3137953
Karachi	721488	1152444
Madras	125501	121709
Rangoon	26725 (a)	26081
Tuticorin	38351	65509
	3919985	4570163

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 25th June.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	26846	29322
Bombay x	1758412	2152236
Karachi	588603	908387
Madras	36310	74390
Rangoon	55585 (b)	82113
Tuticorin	20350	79951
	2486108	3326399

(a) Return not received (b) to 18th June.

* Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 4th July.

	1927.	1926
	..	886

1st Sept. to 4th July.

	1926-27.	1925-26
	43329	109466

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 21st June.

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom ..	717	..
Continent	3740	7634
China	..	2814
Japan	..	29755
Bombay (a)	2	452
U. S. A. ..	..	..
	4489	40655

1st Sept. to 21st July.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	33967	59778
Continent	302871	373891
China	63514	116820
Japan	176095	374369
Bombay (a) ..	44299	113122
U. S. A.	7026	9150
	627772	1047130

CALCUTTA SHARES MARKET.

V. H. A. GANNY.

CALCUTTA, 2nd July, 27.

Jutes:—Since the publication of our last report further improvement in prices of Jute shares has been recorded during the week under review, in sympathy with a better Hessian market. However, towards the close on account of a little quietness in Hessian market and in view of unfavourable Jute forecast rumours the market eased off. Speculative counters Howrah, Clive and National which opened at 56/6, 46/4 and 35/4; reaching the higher level of 57/12, 47/4 and 35/8 and having gone down to Rs. 54/12, 45/2 and 34/1 were quoted Rs. 55/8, 45/8 and 34/4 respectively at the close.

Among higher denomination shares Auckland were the steadiest feature throughout, reaching up to 368 closed at 360. Caledonian absorbed the dividend of Rs. 40, Kamarhatty marked a rise of about 20 points, Kelvin about 25 points and Union about 25 points.

The prices of Jute shares have reached such a high level that the slightest unfavourable rumour or depression in manufactured commodities is likely to cause heavy fluctuations. However we see no sound cause for a heavy set-back in the market. The undertone is quite healthy.

Cottons:—There was much less doing in this section. Dunbar were done at 9/2 and Bengal-Nagpur at 22/8. Tone is steady.

Coals:—Were practically unchanged.

Tea Shares:—The effect of a good Tea Sale is being felt gradually in the share market. Gohpur, Sungma and Tukvar show a rise of about 8 to 12 annas.

Banks:—There was very little business in this section except a few deals of Imperial Bank F. P. which were quoted 1485—10 points higher than the ruling rate in Bombay.

Govt. Securities:—Although Bank rate is reduced to 5 per cent. and there was good business in 3½ per cent Paper the rates are practically unchanged in this section. 3½ p.c. Paper [illegible] p.c. New Loan were quoted 78 [illegible] respectively.

Miscellaneous:—Almost all the scrips of Engineering Concerns had good enquiry. In Indian Iron and Steel even at this high price of Rs. 16/8 the demand is unabated and they are expected to mark a further good rise. Bengal Iron we strongly recommend at this price of Rs. 14/4 as we understand, the Company is making a very good profit. Burn and Co., have advanced sharply from Rs. 300 to 325 and have a chance of a further rise.

Among Paper Mill shares Titaghur have eased a little quoting Rs. 6/10 after a substantial rise of about Rs. 2/8. Bengal Paper record a sharp rise of Rs. 7 from last week's quotation. The former has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for ordinary shares.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Constructive Side Preferable.

Bombay, July 4.

AMERICANS.

Prices over the week show a nett gain of 24 and 17 points for New York October and January respectively. The fear of heavy July tenders, a factor largely responsible for easier markets at the close of the month, was quickly dispelled by the promptitude with which notices were stopped, and in an advance of 30 points on the 28th ultimo the market more than made up for the ground it had previously lost. Markets during the latter part of the week, have been quiet and steady in the absence of any special feature state Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report.

Private crop condition and acreage estimates continue to pour in and on average have been raised by about 3 per cent. Although these reports are of little value, the improvement estimated by private authorities appears to have had, and possibly will to some extent, have a depressing effect upon sentiment.

Private crop condition estimates [illegible] are noteworthy for the fact that they are above the ten years average, but it must not be forgotten that the large crops of the last two seasons have been made during the Fall, from September to November, particularly last season when 3,000,000 bales were added during this period and it is unlikely that the freakishness of last season will be experienced this year.

Owing to continued rains, advices from the other side report increased weevil infestation and although as yet little damage has been done, it is generally acknowledged that dry warm weather during July is of vital importance, otherwise damage from this insect will be very considerable. As private estimates on acreage are almost unanimous in pointing to a reduction of 10 to 11 per cent., it is unlikely that the official report on the 9th instatant will differ sufficiently to affect the market.

As the course of the market in the near future depends to a very large extent on the Boll-weevil and in view of the irregularity of weather conditions, we continue to give preference to the constructive side of the market.

BOMBAY.

As against an advance in Americans, the local market is lower by Rs. 8.

The option interest which during the season has generally proved a source of strength, was responsible for a weak market on the settlement day. The market was also depressed by tenders against July/August Broach on the 1st instant amounting to 2,400 bales which accounted for considerable liquidation of July and, as a result, the difference between Old and New crops has further widened.

Outside demand during the week has been extremely dull and local buying has only been moderate.

The Monsoon continues to progress satisfactorily.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon (B. T.).

Pt. Kunzru's lecture on "Present Political Situation," Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-15 p.m., Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: G. I. P. vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—2nd Dn.—B. B. R. A. vs. Customs, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special Jury classified in Group "A," who were asked to attend the High Court this Wednesday morning the 6th instant at 11 o'clock are not required to attend until they see another notice in this paper requiring their attendance.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classiled in Group "A" are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd floor this Wednesday morning, the 6th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

LECTURE ON VEDIC TRINITY.

A public lecture on the Vedic Trinity will be delivered by Pundit Dwijendranath Sharma in the hall of the Aryasamaj, Girgaon, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m.

All doubts and querries that may be brought will also be answered.

CITY'S HEALTH.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th July, 1927, to 6 a.m. of 5th July, 1927:—Including 3 cases from the Harbour total mortality this day last year was 76. Small-pox attacks 4, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 63.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay had renominated Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhay Ebrahim, Kt., C.B.E., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

His Excellency the Chancellor has nominated Mr. D. R. Gadgil, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, whose term of office as an Ordinary Fellow expired on the 6th June 1927.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 5.
Previous Closing Rate	17.41
To-day's Opening Rate	17.32
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	17.30
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL.

	July 5.
Previous Closing Rate	9.22
To-day's Opening Rate	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.20
Difference	—.02

Broach Apl/May Expectations 341 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 5.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
Difference	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 14 0
Difference	Unchanged

Tone of market:—Quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES RULE FIRM

CALCUTTA, July 5.

In the share market jutes section in sympathy with a better hessian market ruled firm at an all round advance in prices over yesterday on the publication of the Government forecast which was more or less as anticipated. Prices showed no change at the close. Coals were quiet. Teas were quiet with only a small business doing. In industrials Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel keep steady while Burn and Co. were active. Others show no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent new loan 1930/70 Rs. 89/5, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 108514, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 105/6, 6 per cent bonds 1930 105/8.

Jutes:—Alliance ord 673/8. Anglo India ord 487, Auckland ord 366, Lally ord 317, Barnagore 257, Belvedere ord 683/8, Budge Budge 598, Birla ord 15/4, Birla pref 99, Caledonian 194, Clive 48/6, Craig 6, Dalhousie 562, Delta 553/8, Empire ord 36/12, Fort William ord 442, Gourepore pref 106, Houghly ord 96, Howrah 57, do pref 117/8, Hukumchand pref 103/8, Kamarhatty 780, Kanknarrah pref 107, Kanknarrah ord 589, Kinnison ord 5187, Lansdowne 348, Faihati ord 655, National 2/2, New Central 697/8, Presidency 12/4, Orient 308/8, Reliance 92, Standard 558, Union 792, Waverley 8/4.—A. P.

POONA LOCAL BODIE'S CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATION.

QUESTION OF DELEGATES EXPENSES.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya, moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that a fee of Rs. 15 should be made payable to members of the Special Committees for attending meetings of the Committees on the same basis and on the same conditions as fees are paid to members of the Standing Committee under Section 50 of the Municipal Act, and the President be requested to approach Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

The proposition was rejected.

DELEGATES TO LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President from the Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute in regard to the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies of the Bombay Presidency to be held in Poona on 15th and 16th of this month.

At a previous meeting of the Corporation, the discussion on the question was postponed with a view to ascertain how many members were willing to go to Poona as delegates at their own expenses and how many desired to go at the expenses of the Corporation.

Nine Councillors replied to the Municipal Secretary that they were willing to go at their own expense. Mr. B. G. Horniman in his reply stated that on principle he desired to go at the expense of the Corporation.

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that six Councillors who were willing to go at their expense should be sent to the Conference as their delegates and he named the six Councillors.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an amendment that the delegates' expenses should be paid by the Corporation and he submitted names of six Councillors to go as delegates.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded the amendment and said the expenses would only come to Rs. 300 which was a trifle considering the revenue of Rs. 55,009 which the Corporation let go in connection with the wheel tax paid by hack victoria drivers.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker asked whether the views of the delegates would be binding on the Corporation.

The President said it was understood that the delegates would speak for themselves.

CORPORATION NOT TO BEAR COSTS.

Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey moved another amendment that the delegates should go at their own expense and that the Corporation should select six members by ballot.

Mr. Ujamsey's amendment was agreed to and as a result of the ballot the following six delegates were elected:—(1) Mr. D. G. Dalvi, (2) Mr. R. K. Vaidya, (3) Mr. B. G. Parelker, (4) Mr. P. G. Shashrabudhe, (5) Mr. D. G. Khairaz and (6) Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

PEDDAR ROAD TRAGEDY SEQUEL.

MR TATA CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE.

Mr. Jehangir R. D. Tata, who stands charged before the Presidency Magistrate Second Court, Bombay with racing his car, made an application on Tuesday morning for the transfer of his case from the Second Court for any other Court.

The rase is the sequel to the Peddar Road tragedy in which Mr. Dinshaw D. Kanga lost his life in a motor car accident. Mr. Russi Mehta, the driver of the car in which Mr. Kanga met his death was charged with rash and negligent driving, ans was convicted and fined Rs. 1,000. Mr. Jehangir R. D. Tata, who was one of the party and who was alleged to have driven his car at an excessive speed is now charged with racing his car.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. F. D. Petit, Bar-at-Law appeared for the accused.

It was argued on behalf of the accused that the learned Magistrate in the Second Court had in convicting Russi Mehta come to a definite finding. The accused was, therefore, afraid that as the evidence was materially the same his defence would be prejudiced if his case was tried by the same Court.

His Worship issued a notice on the police to hear the other side of the case and fixed the hearing on the 11th instant.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ARREARS.

IRREGULARITIES IN WRITING OFF.

STRICTURES AGAINST LAND MANAGER'S DEPARTMENT

AUDIT EXAMINER CITES CASES OF "KIND OF CONTROL"!

At a meeting of the Improvement Committee held on Tuesday afternoon, several important questions were discussed. Consideration was given to the letter dated 20th June 1927 from the President of a meeting of the tenants of Love Lane Chawls. The tenants want electric lights to be put up in the gangways of the chawls of the City Improvement Trust situated at Love Lane as early as possible as the absence of lights has been causing great inconvenience to them especially during the rainy season. The tenants further desire that the rent per tenement of the said chawls should be brought down at par with the Development chawls, i.e., its should be made Rs. 5|- per month.

The Chief Officer, in his note of 24th June, says that so far as the reduction of rent is concerned, a similar request was made by the members of depressed classes that the rents of the chawls should be reduced to Rs. 7 per month. The matter was referred to the Land Sub-committee who reported that the chawls were unpopular and no care had been made out for reduction. According to the plans and estimates of the Trust Engineer, the cost for providing 124 electric lights for the open spaces, stairs, passages, washing places etc., will amount to Rs. 3,760|- and the recurring expenses will amount to Rs. 254|- per month. The additional charges to be levied per room will, therefore, amount to 6 annas per month on the assumption that 90 per cent of the rooms are occupied. In reporting on this matter the Land Manager stated that it was difficult to recover the present rents from the tenants and the difficulty would be increased if any additional charges were demanded.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

A resolution and several amendments were moved on the proposition. The following amendment of Mr. K. F. Nariman was finally carried as a substantive resolution:—

"That the electric lights on staircases and on washing places should be forthwith provided for."

"The question of putting up lights in open spaces and gangwanys etc., be refered to Land Sub-committee."

Speaking on his amendment Mr. K. F. Nariman said that the installation of lights on staircases and on washing places was a great necessity and it was unwise to put it off any longer. Really speaking the absence of lights was a defect in the construction of those chawls and it had got to be remedied without inflicting any more hardships on the tenants. Mr. Nariman further wanted that the question of reduction of rents should be referred to the Rent Sub-committee but that part of his amendment was voted down only four members sharing his views.

Mr. Horniman who seconded the amendment, remarked that even in the broad day light the members of the Improvement Committee required electric light over their heads and yet they were reluctant to give a few lights at night time to the poor tenants of Love Lane chawls.

Several other amendments were proposed and lost.

WRITING OFF ARREARS OF RENT.

The next important item on the agenda of the Committee was about writing off the irrecoverable arrears of rent amounting to Rs. 2,85,435|. The Examiner, Outside Audit, says in his note, that on an examination of the details of the case it was found that the orders of the Trust could not be accepted in audit for the following reasons.

The totals of the several scheme statements or irrecoverable arrears when compared with the amounts shown in the consolidated statement submitted to the Board were found to disagree. The total amount of the consolidated statement of the irrecoverable arrears of rents sanctioned to be written off was consequently considerably affected. Several amounts of arrears already written off by the Board in previous years were again included in the statement of arrears written off in the T. R. under reference. Certain amounts which were not due were included in the scheme statements of irrecoverable arrears written off. Amounts already recovered or partly recovered were shown as irrecoverable arrears, and sanctioned to be written off. The amount of total recoveries shown in the statement submitted to the Board was found to disagree with the amount of recoveries shown in the Chief Accountant's books.

REQUEST TO GET SANCTION REVISED.

The Chief Accountant was accordingly requested to get the sanction revised by the Improvements Committee. In reply it is stated by the Land Manager's Department that a revised statement of the amounts involved will be submitted for the information of the Chief Officer and the Chief Accountant has passed on the reply to this office. It does not appear that any power has been delegated to the Chief Officer to write off Trust's dues; in any case he cannot revise a sanction accorded in a Trust Resolution. The matter is accordingly brought to the notice of the Improvements Committee, particularly as it discloses the unsatisfactory state of the departmental accounts of the Land Manager's office.

STRICTURES AGAINST LAND MANAGER'S DEPT.

"The Land Manager's Department was requested to produce the arrear statements for the year 1925-26 and the current year, and it transpired that no such statements have been prepared and submitted for the period in question. All that was forthcoming is one statement for 1924-25 (relating to one scheme) which is herewith forwarded for the information of the Committee. Comment is unnecessary. The statement shows at a glance the kind of control and watch exercised by the Land Manager's department on its revenue.

"Lastly, I would point out that with a view to improve the unsatisfactory state of the Land Manager's accounts, a suggestion was made that the rent accounts should be audited to some extent by the Chief Accountant's Department, as is being done in the Bombay Port Trust. In reply, the Chief Accountant has stated that the audit cannot be undertaken by his department as his staff has been reduced to a minimum.

"As the rents collected by the Land Manager's Department form a very important item of the Trust revenues it is necessary that the accounts of the Land Manager's department should be put on satisfactory basis at a very early date.

Two important irregularities have already been brought to light and reported to the Improvements Committee in this office letter No. O. A. 10-370, dated the 12th October 1926."

CHIEF OFFICER'S NOTE.

The Chief Officer, in his note, says:—

"The amount of Rs. 2,85,435 resolved to be written off was made up of over 5,000 items. On a recheck it was found that the correct amount should have been Rs. 2,71,018-5-1 and a report thereof was made to the Committee in November 1926 and the question was referred to the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee on whose recommendation the Committee sanctioned the reduction of the amount from Rs. 2,85,435 to Rs. 2,71,018-5-1, vide C. R. No. 325 dated 21st December 1926.

"The Examiner refers to a reply given by the Land Manager that a revised statement of the amount woould be submitted to the Chief Officer for information The Land Manager did not of course mean that the Chief Officer would sanction, the revised statement. As a matter of fact, all communications are addressed by Heads of Departments to the Chief Officer only and not to the Committee.

It is not correct to judge the amount written off in one year on the basis of the amounts written off in the past. The correct basis is the percentage of the total amount written off to the total amount recoverable. The percentage of the total amount written off to the total recoverable amount from 1-4-1910 to 30-9-1926 is 2.02, which is fair."

PT. KUNZRU'S LECTURE.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

Pandit K. N. Kunzru, M.L.A., (Vice-President, Servants of India Society) will address a public meeting on the "Present Political Situation" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Indian National Party, Bombay. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside....

TRANSFER OF "RISALA VARTMAN" CASE.

LAHORE GOVT'S APPLICATION GRANTED.

CASE TO BE HEARD BY HIGH COURT

LAHORE, July 5.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Broadway, the Acting Chief Justice, heard the application of Government put in through the officiating Government Advocate praying for a transfer of the "Risala Vartman" case from the court of the District Magistrate of Amritsar to the file of the High Court.

Mian Abdul Rashid, the Officiating Government Advocate for the Crown submitted that the reason for the transfer application was that since the judgment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh in the "Rangila Rasul" case, certain people had thought that it gave them perfect immunity to attack and vilify the founder of a religious faith and as a consequence pamphlets and articles in magazines and newspapers circulated to wound religious feelings of the different classes of His Majety's subjects were being published and the local Government had occasion to proscribe some of these newspapers during the last few weeks. Moreover, there was acute tension amongst the Mahomedans of Lahore and elsewhere over such scurrillous writings and the uncertainty created by a conflict of opinion between this court and the Allahabad High Court, whether such writings fell under the existing criminal law or not had given impetus to those writings and it has in the interest of justice that the High Court be pleased to give early authoritative ruling on it, removing such uncertainty in the "Risala Vartman" case. Counsel submitted this very question of law of unusual difficulty was likely to arise, namely, whether such writings fell under Section 153 A of the I.P.C. or not. Government was meanwhile very anxious that law and order should be preserved and there should be no danger to peace. He, therefore, submitted that "Risala Vartman" case was an eminently fit case to be tried by the High Court. His instructions were, Counsel further submitted, to urge before His Lordship that this case be transferred to the High Court, that trial be held at an early date and that it be held before a Division Bench.

Justice Broadway enquired whether it should be held after the vacation.

The Government Advocate again submitted that his instructions were that it be held as early as possible before a Division Bench.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

Rai Bahadur Badridas, Advocate, who appeared for the accused, opposing the application, submitted that under Section 528 Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court had undoubtedly powers to transfer a case. The question, however, was whether this was a fit case. The only substantial ground that had been urged by the Government Advocate, was that difficult points of law were involved in the case. If that was the only ground, he submitted, no case had been made out for a transfer. The other ground urged by the Government Advocate was that the Allahabad High Court has taken a different view in "Vichitra Jiwan" case and it did not agree with the decision of the Lahore High Court in the "Rangila Rasul" case Here difference of opinion between High Courts, counsel held that it did not warrant a transfer of a case. Such conflicts arose in the different courts every day and if a ruling was given for a transfer of such case then there would be no end of such applications.

Mr. Justice Broadway said that it was practically impossible to appoint a Division Bench during the vacation. After half an hour, His Lordship pronounced judgment and ordered that the case be transferred to the High Court, that it be heard by a single judge and that the question of bail to the accused will be decided by the same judge. His Lordship informed the Government Advocate that the case should commence by the 15th July and that it be heard from day to day.

The High Court closed for the long vacation from to-day and will reopen on the 17th September. Mr. Justice Tekchand and Mr. Justice Coldstream will be vacation judges. Mr. Justice Broadway leaves for Bombay to-night en route to England.—A. P.

ARRIVAL OF HAJIS.

35,000 RETURN FROM HOLY PLACES

About 35,000 Hajis came back from the Muslim Holy places last week to Bombay and the Haj Committee as well as the police authorities had an arduous time to look to their comfort. Last Friday night about a thousand Hajis left for Calcutta by a special train. The Hajis were entertained by Mr. Haji Bacha Ali, a member of the Haj Committee and taken in motor lorries to the Musafarkhanas. The picture in to-day's Supplement shows the Hajis busy in the dock prior to their going to Musafarkhanas.

Men and Matters.

"We should not have taken lengthy notice of the London article, but——" thus the Bori Bunder exponent of British Imperialism in angry mood with its English cousin of similar hue, the "Daily Telegraph," of London.

* * * * * * *

"And then follows a long disquisition on the sins of the "Daily Telegraph's" Simla Correspondent. Second thoughts are the worst.

* * * * * * *

"Baron Moncheur, the retiring Belgian ambassador, has left London. We know a journalist who will be glad to hear that. He always wrote "Mouchoir" for Monsieur and was hauled up every time by his Chief and made to understand that he had to deal with a diplomat and not a handkerchief.

* * * * * * *

A middle class Bengali gentleman was saved from the murderous designs of dacoits by the valour of his wife. During a struggle with one of them who had approached his bed, "the wife removed the dagger from the hand of the intruder" says a Press message.

* * * * * * *

And yet there are people who look askance at Dr. Moonje's activities! His advice to Hindu girls to behave like the brave Turkish maidens has been immediately followed.

* * * * * * *

The quartermaster did not want to give Private Jones a new pair of boots.

"Them boots you've got are not worn out yet," he growled.

"Not worn out?" cried Jones in amazement, "why the soles are so thin that if I tread on a sixpence I can tell whether it's heads or tails"!

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, July 5.

In the Final of Women's Doubles at Wimbledon, Miss Helen Wills and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Peacock and Miss Heine 6|3, 6|2.—Reuter.

In the Final of Mixed Doubles, Hunter and Miss Ryan beat Mr. and Mrs. Godfree 8/6, 6/0.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 5.

Hankow.—A number of Russian "Advisers" of the Nationalist Government, who were recently ordered to leave, entrained to-day for Cheng Chow *enroute* to Russia.—Reuter.

LAHORE, July 5.

The local Khilafatists and the Ulemas who have come here from outside the Punjab held to-day a prolonged conference at the house of Mian Abdul Aziz and after several hours discussion, decided again to hold a meeting of Mussalmans to-night inside Badshahi Mosque near the Fort.

The decision to hold a meeting was proclaimed by Mahomedan volunteers in the city and at the time of wiring (8-45 p.m.) thousands of Mahomedans were proceeding towards the Royal Mosque to attend the meeting as a protest against the Deputy Commissioner's order under Sec. Section 144 C.P.C.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 5.

An amazing story from a village in Kurnool district says, that one Jayaram, a leper, setting himself as God attracted a number of followers to whom he promised a "mountain of gold". Among others who were attracted was one Madduleti, a rich ryot. Jayaram's promises when found not to materialise a complaint was made and summons issued against Jayaram and Madduleti, but both defied the police saying that earthly courts had no power to try them.

When the police went to arrest them Jayaram's followers, numbering about forty, attacked them with spears and swords. The police first were unable to do anything, but later effected the arrest of Jayaram's brother and two others. They were brought to the police station where Jayaram and his followers armed themselves set out to attack the Taluk Magistrate. But they did not find him and attacked the police station.

The police were compelled to open fire and six men including Jayaram were shot dead.—Free Press.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

PRESS MANAGER REMANDED.

Mr. F. X. Alphonso, proprietor, Fine Art Press, Cowasji Patel Street, filed a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,127-7-0 against his manager, Narayen Vinayek Gathorker. The accused was arrested at 10 p. m. on Monday and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning. On the application of Sub-Inspector Salasker, the accused was remanded in police custody till 15th July.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Tuesday's match between the Royal Artillery and B. B. R. A. had a sensational result, the former equalising and taking the lead in the last few minutes of the game.

The B. B. R. A. played consistently for the greater part of the game and on their merits they were distinctly unlucky to lose, but in the latter stages the gunners from Colaba were irresistible and they deserved the goals they scored.

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NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1927.

THE NEW LOAN.

The issue of the 4 per cent new Loan of the Government of India is somewhat later than was expected. The terms, on the face of them, indicate a position, which, we have no doubt, the astute Sir Basil Blackett will claim in due season as another triumph of his financial policy. The net yield of the new Loan is about 4 1|4 per cent. less income tax; and if we compare this with the reckless, lavish terms of the War and post-war periods, we cannot but admit the new terms to be a substantial improvement. The strength of the national credit, however, is counterbalanced by the reflection that the loan is floated to meet the maturing obligations of the Government of India, and to that extent it is nothing but a replacement of the old by a new burden, even though the new one is a little lighter. The Government of India are thus postponing the evil day, in a manner of speaking, since even if the burden of the debt on the annual revenues may be reduced by such expedients, the corpus remains unaffected.

We do not say that the process is uneconomical; but we must draw the attention of the Government and also of the country to the terms of conversion offered to the holders of the old bonds, which are falling due for payment, and are intended to be redeemed by this loan. The premium offered on conversion may be justified on the ground of reduction of interest from 3 1|2 per cent to 4 1|4 per cent. by actuarial rules; but if the credit of the Government has really improved, may not a more substantial economy have been effected by the payment in cash to the bond holders from the proceeds of the new loan raised in cash? The terms, moreover, suggest an undue favour to the old bond-holders not only in the actual premium paid them, but also, and not obviously, in the higher value or purchasing power of the rupee to-day as compared with the days when the loans or bonds were first raised. The quarrel between the benefits to the generation contracting a debt and the one that has to liquidate or discharge it is, indeed, not a new one; and the balancing of these two rival claims is an indication of the art of the financier in which Sir Basil Blackett is by no means lacking. His one defect, transparent in the arrangements for the New Loan, is the defect of his class. The capitalist and commercial mentality will not interpret contracts of this nature so as in the least degree to harm the interests of the lending class. We think, however, that instances like the one under notice ought to suffice to warn the Indian people about the desirability of keeping a stronger and more lively watch on the financial administration of their country than they have yet learnt to do.

Finally, the New Loan is for a definitely limited period, and so distinguishable from those indefinite obligations,—those "payable when able" claims the bulk of which is represented by our 3 1|2 per cent paper. The terms of the present loan are bound to improve still further the prospects of the 3 1|2 per cent paper; but it may be doubted if the multiplication of short term loans like the new one is quite in the best interests of the national credit. To the banks, and still more to the ordinary small investor, the terms will not be unattractive, except perhaps for the fact that even these Government securities are nowadays not removed from the pernicious activities of the speculator, and so become inaccessible just to the very class which may be presumed to be in the mind of the statesman setting up such obligations of the State.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

Smarting with mortification that its call to the masses to practise civil disobedience immediately—although Mahatma Gandhi wants them patiently and seriously to prepare themselves for it at present—has been coldly received everywhere, the "Indian National Herald" again raises the mischievous cry that the Congress has been betrayed. The traitors, who betray the cause of the Congress, are in its eyes the Swarajists, the very set of persons whom on the eve of launching its futile policy of denouncing practically every experienced politician in the country, the "Herald" had been extolling to the very skies. But now just as Mahatma Gandhi has fallen from grace with those affected with "Hornimania", because the "Herald" says that he has done "a disservice to the nation", the Swarajists are to be pilloried in similar fashion. They are denounced in unmeasured terms as people who betray their election pledges, as a party which suffers from "clique-management". The Madras Swarajists come in for special abuse as the "palanquin-bearers" and "bottle-holders" to a ministry and the Non-Brahmin Federation is praised for having "boldly and cogently" arraigned them.

Does the "Herald" realise the serious injury it is doing to the cause of resurgent nationalism which it professes to have at heart, when it chooses to attack the leaders of the Congress in such irresponsible manner? It is a gross travesty of facts to charge them with an anxiety to "restore the Moderate policy without indiscreetly declaring the honest truth." The "Herald" knows it very well that the leaders of the Congress have taken care to shape their policy at Gauhati and subsequently in strict accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and even the "Herald", although Mahatma Gandhi is a back number in its eyes and should be replaced by other "leaders", will not dare to assert that Mahatmaji will countenance a policy which avoids "honest truth." The need of the country to-day is the unity of all political parties under the banner of the Congress and those who prevent the realisation of such unity by their persistence in the futile attempt to pull down one leader after another and in indulging in the mischievous propaganda of wantonly charging them with having betrayed the Congress, are doing the greatest possible harm to the national cause.

We would earnestly warn those, who are prone to fall easy victims to the siren voices preaching the supplanting of the present leaders of the Congress, to realise how at present in England on the eve of the announcement of the Statutory Commission the Die-Hards, who make it a speciality to thwart the realisation of Indian aspirations, are busy forming a solid front against this country, and how they are determined to stampede the British capitalists with vested interests in India into taking up a hostile attitude even to the slightest attainment of real freedom by this country. The latest telegrams indicate that the Die-Hards are particularly active. And how does the Indian National movement bear analysis in the eyes of European publicists? The latest issue of "Europe Nouvelle," which prints the speech of the Congress President at Gauhati in full, makes the significant observation that the great achievement of Mahatma Gandhi was at least a temporary solution of the communal problem. It observes that the recrudescence of communal friction has "relegated to the second place" all nationalist activity in India and the "misunderstanding" between the two communities "is often exploited by the Government.' It is this, the French journal remarks, which renders Indian politics "vague and uncertain" and under these conditions "England sees her own position fortified." We should have thought it elementary wisdom for those who profess to be torch-bearers of strong and virile nationalism to make communal and political unity again possible so that Indian politics would no longer remain "vague and uncertain." But the "Herald" which has cheap notoriety for itself in view, evidently does not think so and does not care if by its mischievous propaganda it is helping England to fortify her position.

"BESTEST LOVE TO THE KIDDIES"

"While four million children of the poorer classes have no fields to play in, God's not in His Heaven." These striking words occur, in a letter written by the well-known author, Mr. John Galsworthy, in sending £50 to the fund being raised by the National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain. British men of means and the authorities are vying with one another in supporting this Association as they realise their responsibility in providing playing fields for their little children. The week's mail papers speak of hundreds of acres of land and thousands of pounds donated to the Association by the public. The most pleasing are the little gifts of shillings by poor children themselves, one of whom sent in a postal order of 2s. to the Prince of Wales, with the greeting: "With bestest love to the kiddies." If all this were explained to our own kiddies here, say in the City of Bombay, what might be their feelings? They may think the British people to be fairies or demi-gods but will not harbour any resentment against our elders. All too soon they learn to resign themselves to what they regard as inevitable. They listen to the periodical lectures of educationists asking them to cultivate their physique but not a smile passes over their lips. They just play at marbles or "vi-i-dandi" in the lanes in the intervals of passing carriages, and girls eagerly start skipping wherever they find a safe square yard. If half of them were to take the lectures seriously and sally out for a good romp in the open playgrounds—assuming they know where they are—they may find standing room, but little beyond that; the Gymkhanas, the Esplanade Maidan and the Oval being practically reserved for the grown-ups. We of the Premier City of India have failed miserably in our duty by our children. The Corporation recently provided a few open play-grounds, but what are they for our tens of thousands of children? Yet the Corporation seems disposed to say, for the time being at any rate, "thus far and no further." We sorely need an Association like the National Playing Fields Association of England, to be supported by the Government, the Corporation and the public. More than that, we need the heart of the child that said: "With the bestest love to the kiddies."

OUR DOWN-TRODDEN PEASANTS.

GOVERNMENTS HIGH-HANDED TREATMENT

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI M.L.C.)

II.

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Council is as said before published and the Government have also issued their resolution thereon. Though the report of the majority is quite unsatisfactory, it contains some recommendations which, if adopted would lead to a more conscientious execution of the present system. The Committe's first recommendation is that the basis of assessment should be the profits of cultivation and the Settlement Officer is directed to take into account the following factors; viz., communications, the proximity of markets the trend of prices, the general economic condition and history of the tract, the result of crop experiments and the rental value. Again they state further on that the assessments so fixed should not be more than 25 p. c. of the net profits of cultivation. This mean that the profits of cultivation should be the chief determining factor and the rest are to be considered along with it as secondary factors, and in no case the assessments should exceed 25 per cent of the net profits of cultivation. The Government have brushed aside this mild recommendation and accepted that of their executive officials, that the assessments should be based on rents of those fields that happen to be rented at the time of the settlement.

During the course of the past century the Government have made many experiments at the expense of the cultivators by which all the wealth created during previous Governments was destroyed, but none could equal this latest manifestation of their high handedness in their treatment of the down-trodden peasants of this Presidency. Notorious for their utter reliance on their subordinates and lack of originality they have once more thought it advisable to accept the view of the Settlement Officer who has been incessantly preaching the advisability of basing the assessments on the rental value and of casting off the present basis of net profits and have in their resolution declared that in future rental value will be mostly accepted as a basis when revising the assessments.

THEORY OF UNEARNED INCOME.

Let us examine how this latest experiment will affect the agricultural industry and the cultivators. The theory of unearned increment of agricultural land and of rent was propounded by a share-broker nearly a century back as a propagandist work in the interests of the manufacturing industries in England for the consumption of the gullible statesmen and people of England. This doctrine of unearned increment in agriculture, however, is discarded by the modern statesmen and economists of the Continent and America, and even of England. Still the Government desiring to look well in the eye of the public, have called to their aid that exploded doctrine forgetting at the same time that if the State or community creates unearned increment for agriculture it creates the same for all industries; for were it not for the community there would be no demand and no resulting profits in any industry and only when on examination of the balance sheets of agricultural and other industries it is found that the agricultural industry gives a higher rate of profits than other industries it may safely be presumed that there is an unearned portion in that industry; but if the agriculturists live from hand to mouth or make little profit and much loss, it can safely be presumed that far from getting any unearned increment they find it impossible to get even ordinary profits from that industry.

ALTERED CIRCUMSTANCES.

In our Presidency the utter poverty, a decreased population, lack of comforts and heavy load of debt and high rates of interest prevailing in that industry, are an unpleasant confirmation of the fact. that the cultivators in this Presidency even those who have economic holdings, are far from having undue unearned increment which could safely be taxed, but in actual practice are having losses and debts which call for substantial reduction in their burden of taxation. Again let us view this question from another stand point. The cheap ocean and rail transport and telegraph and post have so materially altered the economic doctrines that were held immutable a century back, that there could not be any unearned increment in agricultural industry as the theory of unearned increment presupposes a sort of monopoly or limited supply of fertile land and according to which cultivation of lands in such distant countries as New Zealand, South Africa, America and Argentine would be impossible until the last acre of intra-marginal lands in old countries has been cultivated. There could be no colonial wheat, meat, wool and other agricultural produce imports into England and other European countries. Science has also greatly assisted in overthrowing that doctrine. The French and German agricultural industry supports a far larger number of persons per hundred acres than it used to do a hundred years back, on account of better organisation, better handling of the soil, use of cheap chemical fertilizers, and employment of machinery in place of animal power and crude old implements.

(To be Continued.)

HAS INDIA PROGRESSED?

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT.

(By K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

So far as the educated and the middle classes in India are concerned, they are faced with a serious crisis—unemployment. So many young men, after spending what little patrimony they had in getting a sound University education, knock about the streets of our cities in search of work—only to find that no job is available to them. This is the position of India to-day. Yet, with all these, if the people (at least those who were in a position to do so) had only put their shoulders to the wheel of India's progress, at least in such directions where progress can be possible, we would have been far better off. If a country, with a small population of 9 millions, bent upon the useful and pleasant task of improving themselves in all spheres of activity, working with one mind and with one common object, can achieve great wonders in quarter of a century, is there anything to prevent India from working in the same manner and attaining some success at least? Instead, what do we find in this unhappy country to-day? It is nothing but the miserable spectacle of sham fights for technicalities and wordy warfare for airy nothings. What has been our solid contribution in the way of developing our national industriss and credit institutions so as to make them substantial and permanent? It cannot be said that these are absent in this country. With all the disadvantages that we are suffering from to-day, as a subject nation, there are slowly, but steadily, growing financial and industrial concerns even in this land of slow growth and slower achievements. Unfortunately, these have not become as strong and as great a power as such institutions have become in other countries, because of the general lukewarm and supine attitude of our people for things and institutions Indian. There is, therefore, no wonder at all that some of our industries are suffering acutely to-day—some of them faced even with extinction. We rush to Government for help imagining that it is a sort of heaven and behind its clouds can be found omniscience and omnipotence. So long as we get the country into thinking that Government should help us this way and that, we are training the people into a dependent state of mind which cannot augur well for the future of the country. No help can come from any Government, but such help should come from ourselves. Laws can do very little. Acts and Regulations never did anything constructive. As long as we look to legislation to cure the social ills of a country, we are going to see them spread. "The welfare of a country entirely depends upon the growth and development of its individuals."

APATHY OF INDIAN LEADERS.

There is a good deal of truth in the recent utterance of Sir P. C. Ray that the attitude of the educated classes in India, with few exceptions, towards Indian made things and concerns is one of aversion. Indeed, what our poet Harindranath Chhatopadhyaya has so vividly described in his drama "Retired from Abroad" is being enacted in every day life by several of our leaders and fashionable folk. Take some of our own Executive Council Members and Ministers and other high Indian officials under the reformed Councils—consider their ways in matters of using Indian made things—can any of them say that they at any time patronised Indian products? The fact, however, is that the remarks of Sir P. C. Ray can be wholly ap

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Ban on "Forward."

We do not know whether the Members of Parliament who asked questions in the House regarding the Burma Government's ban on "Forward" were satisfied with the answers they received. If they were, they must be men very easy to be satisfied. The answers were, as usual, neither here nor there. One question was whether the Editor of the paper had received a warning from the Burma Government. Earl Winterton replied that "the paper may have been excluded." after some sort of warning was given. Even this he knew from Press notices. "But Lord Birkenhead was expecting further information." There is a striking family resemblance between this answer and those we receive in our own Councils. In reply to another question Earl Winterton said that the warning was based on a "very offensive" article charging the last Labour Government and the present British Government "with having fomented disturbances and most aggressively attacking the Leader of the Opposition." If such a terrible offence was really committed by the paper, why did not the Bengal Government prosecute it when they have a law against political offences with more tentacles than any octopus in the world? Or are we to suppose that the Bengal Government deliberately connived at an offence against the Labour Government?

Trafficking in Immorality.

Under Section 5 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act, Bombay, "any male person who knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution" commits an offence. The question arises whether a landlord who knowingly lets a house to a prostitute and gets from her a part of her earnings in the shape of a higher rent than the normal economic one commits an offence under this section. From the moral point of view, there is little doubt that such a landlord differs only in degree from the man who keeps a brothel. It is, however, generally believed that his conduct is legally not an offence under the Act. The Bombay Prostitution Committee of 1921 recommended that the letting of houses for purposes of prostitution should be specifically penalised as it is in Burma. But, unfortunately, the Government did not accept this recommendation. The result is that prostitution is as rampant now in Bombay as it was when the Prevention of Prostitution Act was passed. Hence the many attempts of purity workers in Bombay to extend the provisions of the Act.

A Frivolous Debate.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, who seems to have inherited his father's intense passion for purely, moved a resolution in the Corporation on Monday requesting Government to amend the Prostitution Act by penalising landlords who knowingly let out houses for purposes of prostitution. It was a serious resolution, perhaps, also knotty. But some members treated it most frivolously, indulging in absolutely irrelevent, personal, if not vulgar, remarks. We wish the President had asserted himself a little more than he did. Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. Hammond made out a strong case for the resolution pointing out how several respectable quarters in the city were reeking with immorality, abetted by some unscrupulous landlords. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar stood up for the landlords and could not understand the difference between them and the doctors treating prostitutes. Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram thought the resolution was superfluous as according to law no landlord could recover rent from a prostitute. He forgot the simple fact that the landlords take the rent in advance. Incidentally, Sir Vasantrao may well ask Government why a doctor can recover his fees from a prostitute but not a landlord his rent. Finally, it was resolved to refer the question to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee. Before it comes back to the Corporation Mr. Chandavarkar and his fellow-workers will do well to busy themselves more with the constituents of the City Fathers.

A Plea for Tolerance.

Not the least of the claims of Akbar to the gratitude of Indians is the impetus he gave to inter-communal marriages. At the present moment when communal passions are running high, a dispassionate consideration of the question of inter-communal marriages is, perhaps, hardly to be expected, but we have no doubt the time is not far distant when such marriages will be recognised by all the communities as one of the most potent forces working for national solidarity and progress. Meanwhile, it is not surprising that there are many persons in each community who regard such marriages with apprehension and disapproval. They are fully entitled to give expression to their views as strongly as they can. But we trust they will concede the same liberty of expression to those who differ from them and recognise the limits to their own disapproval. The burning of the copies of "Dnyanprakasha," the organ of the Servants of India Society, because it supported the Khan-Panandikar marriage and the suggestion that the connection of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, acting President of the Society, with the Seva Sadan should for the same reason cease, are hardly in accordance with the tradition of tolerance of which India has reason to be proud.

EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT OF REFORMS COMMISSION.

BRITISH EFFORTS AT PRESERVING VESTED INTERESTS

CONGRESS CIRCULAR TO ASSEMBLY LEADERS.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION TO BE DISCUSSED AT MADRAS.

LONDON, July 5.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:

It is reliably understood the appointment of the Statutory Commission on the Reforms may be shortly expected.

Vigorous efforts are being made by reactionary retired Indian civilians, led by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and British commercial magnates with vested Indian interests, assisted by Mr. Charters, President of the European Association, Calcutta, to stir up British Chambers of Commerce to take steps to secure the inviolability of British vested interests in India in any change that may be wrought as a result of the constitutional inquiry.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. Charters will address the London Chamber of Commerce on July 19.—Free Press.

CONGRESS CIRCULAR TO LEADERS.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The question of the future constitution of India as it will be discussed by the Statutory Commission has been engaging the attention not only of the leading newspapers in India but also of various party leaders here. An attempt is being made in responsible quarters to clarify public opinion on this important issue. Recently an authority of the Congress Executive invited in the following circular letter opinions from members of the central legislature:—"You may probably be aware that the All-India Congress Committee meeting held on the 17th May 1927 at Bombay passed the following resolution:—

The A. I. C. C. calls upon the Working Committee to frame a Swaraj constitution based on a declaration of rights for India in consultation with the elected members of the Central and Provincial legislatures and other leaders of political parties and place the same before a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. with a view to its adoption by the Congress at its next session. "It is not necessary for me to emphasise or enlarge upon the importance of the decision of the A. I. C. C. to frame a Swaraj constitution on comprehensive lines and in consultation with those, who are competent and willing to help the Congress in this effort and I am particularly to request your co-operation and assistance in this behalf. I shall be glad to furnish you with whatsoever information is available in the office of the A. I. C. C. in connection with such part or parts of the word as you may be willing to undertake in relation to the subject and I trust that you will be able to find time to give thought and study to the many important matters that would be dealt with in connection with framing of the constitution and that you will at your earliest convenience place such materials as you can gather and such suggestions, drafts, notes or memoranda as you may be able to prepare at the disposal of the Working Committee. The Working Committee will in due course decide on the exact manner in which the consultations with the elected members of the legislatures and leaders of political parties are to be arranged. In the meantime I am addressing this communication to you with a view to enable the Working Committee to prepare the material for the purpose and obtain an idea of the scope, nature and methods of the work that lies before the Working Committee, the Congress and the country. I shall be glad to have a reply to this communication at your earliest convenience."—A. P.

ANGLO EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP

"ERA OF INDEPENDENCE."

GRAND FUNCTION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, July 5.

There was a brilliant State banquet at the Buckingham Palace this evening in honour of King Fuad of Egypt, the company including the members of the Royal family, diplomats, Cabinet Ministers and politicians of all parties, besides Lord and Lady Cromer, Lord and Lady Allenby and Lord and Lady Lloyd. The King proposing the toast of King Fuad expressed his close and sympathetic interest in the progress of Egypt and earnestly hoped that close and friendly relations between Britain and Egypt would continue to the enduring advantage of the two countries.

King Fuad in reply recognised the important part which Britain had played in the past for the relisation of the progress of Egypt, and said he was sure that in Egypt's new and happy era of independence this progress would continue uninterruptedly and that the Anglo-Egyptian friendship would be reaffirmed and consolidated still more. He added that Egyptians had the liveliest admiration for the British nation and very highly valued their friendship and were sincerely resolved to consolidate it and render it more intimate and fruitful.

WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TROOPS.

RESULT OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA

LONDON, July 5.

The "Daily Mail" says the Government has given instructions for an immediate withdrawal from China of the Brigade of British troops sent from India. The paper adds that the withdrawal has been made possible by an increase in the forces of other Powers in China, particularly American.—Reuter.

The Egyptian Government has conferred the Order of El Kemal on the Queen and the King has conferred on Sarwat Pasha the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.—Reuter.

MOHURRAM PROCESSION ABANDONED.

ALLAHABAD MUSLIMS PROTEST.

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The Muslims of Allahabad has put forward a demand that the Hindus should not be allowed to take out marriage processions during the period of Mohurrum. The trouble arose last night when an important procession of Muslims was to come out from Bara Tazia in the city and a couple of Hindu marriage processions were also to be taken out with due permission of the authorities. A large number of Mahomedans assembled about Bara Tazia and it was then that the demand in question was initiated. The marriage processions were, however, allowed to be taken out and the Muslims abandoned their procession as a protest.

The Musshlmans claim that no marriage processions shall be allowed anywhere in the town. Their representatives urge that the Hindu's marriage season clashed the Mohurrum festival 33 years ago, when the question now in dispute was raised in connection with a marriage party organised by the late Pandit Ajodya Nath. There was also, they allege, some litigation on the subject as a result of which some agreement was arrived at to the effect that in future no marriage processions would be taken out during Mohurrum festival. No record of the matter alleged according to the Joint Magistrate is traceable on account of lapse of such a long period. But the Muslims contend that they are in possession of proofs of the agreement referred to. A discussion with a responsible officer to-day indicated that the authorities were hitherto firm in enforcing the right of the Hindus to take take out marriage processions.—Free Press.

MOHURRUM PRECAUTIONS AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, July 5.

With the opening of the Moharram week to-day local authorities have commenced taking precautionary measures during the past week. Mr. Lincoln, additional Deputy Commissioner, who has been specially posted here on return from leave during the temporary absence of Mr. F. H. Puckle has fixed the duties on honorary as well as stipendiary magistrates in different police stations of the city and has entrusted them with work to look after in their respective areas. Police pickets and petrol parties have also been organised while British and Indian troops have been specially requisitioned for the occasion. These troops paraded the city streets this morning.

A very influential Maulvi is also alleged to have advised Mussalmans, in a public speech, to keep properly armed. It is understood the local authorities are fully alive to the situation and the matter is engaging their attention.—A.P.

MOHURRUM PRECAUTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

To avoid any disturbance of the peace, the Police Commissioner has framed special rules to govern the taking of taboots in Calcutta by the Muslims in connection with the Mohurrum celebrations.

It has been laid down that no tazias shall be taken out except by Muslims and that no music shall be played in the streets of Calcutta during the time the processions are out. The police will give license for music in special cases.

In predominantly Hindu areas music has been forbidden at all times during the Mohurrum celebrations.

The processionists will not be allowed to carry lathis or swords at any time during the Mohurrum. They will not be allowed to let off any fire-works in any part of the city either.—Free Press.

NAGPUR HINDUS AND MOHARRUM.

NAGPUR, July 5.

Mr. Ruikar, acting President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee has issued a statement, in reply to the declaration of the Nagpur Hindu Maha Sabha, assuring Hindus that there would be absolutely no trouble and that they should join Mohurrum celebrations, as usual.—Free Press.

RESERVE BANK BILL

JOINT COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATION.

FLUTTER IN BRITISH DOVECOTS.

LONDON, July 4.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:

British representatives of the Exchange Banks in India are considerably perturbed at the turn of proceedings of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill when it met at Bombay. Considerable importance is attached to the developments in the Committee over the Bill at Calcutta and Simla meetings.

Efforts are being made to impress on the authorities as well as others concerned the necessity for jettisoning the State Bank scheme on the ground of disagreement on the question of control and reinstating the shareholders' bank scheme as the only effective method of securing the perpetuation of the control of the Exchange Bank over Indian finances and protecting them from Nationalist intervention.—Free Press.

GRAND RECEPTION TO KING FUAD

BRILLIANT GATHERING AT VICTORIA STATION.

LONDON, July 4.

King George accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Prince George, all in uniform and wearing garters, headed the brilliant gathering which welcomed King Fuad at the Victoria Station. Two Kings, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York drove through the cheering crowds and the streets beflagged and lined with troops to the Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE VISITS MALAYA.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Under the auspices of the Greater Indian Society, a meeting will be held tomorrow at the University Institute, to accord a send-off to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and party proceeding to Malaya and Indo-China.—Free Press.

THE COIMBATORE PERMIT.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT INFINITELY GLAD.

NON-BRAHMINS TO CAPTURE CONGRESS?

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA CONTEMPLATED.

MADRAS, July 5.

"I am infinitely glad that the Justice Party decided to join the Congress and not to accept office under Dyarchy," declared Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who is now in Madura, in an interview regarding the resolution passed at the Coimbatore confederation.

"It is a big step forward" he continued, "taken by those who have for six years stood as the Bulwark of the alien bureaucracy. The decision enhances the prestige of the Congress very materially and must be a shock to all those bureaucrats in India and England who have been counting upon them for defeating the forces of Swaraj. I do not agree with the communal outlook in arriving at the decision, but it will take them far beyond the original movement.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SHOULD FOLLOW SUIT.

The Muslim League also must take a similar step and then there will be very little difficulty in compelling the Government to accede to our National Demand.

The decision of the Justice Party not to accept office is of very great importance and makes the situation easy so far as the ending of Dyarchy in this province is concerned. I had hoped that the Justice Party would have merged itself completely in the Congress, but I notice that they want to be a separate political party inside the Congress. But I suppose when they come into the All-India organisation and observe its discipline, policy and programme they will revise their opinion."—Free Press.

PANAGAL OR SHANMUKHAM CHETTY.

NON-BRAHMINS AND RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP.

MADRAS, July 5.

The Associated Press of India understands that prominent non-Brahmin leaders contemplate a vigorous campaign in favour of getting either the Raja of Panagal or Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty M. L. A. as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming National Congress in Madras. To do this they should command a majority in the Reception Committee and presumably they will launch an immediate campaign of enlisting their partymen for the committee.—A. P.

PROPAGANDA FOR COIMBATORE RESOLUTIONS.

MADRAS, July 5.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Mudaliar, General Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Party, arrived here this morning.

He intends to open a campaign to popularise the Coimbatore resolutions in pursuance of the decision of the party leaders to conduct an intensive propaganda throughout the Madras Presidency.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naikar has been deputed to look after propaganda in the Tamil Districts.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY ON COLLECTION TOUR.

KUMBAKONAM, JULY 4.

Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and A. Rangaswami Iyengar are touring the Tamil districts and collecting donations for the forthcoming session of the National Congress.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND OFFICES.

GEORGE JOSEPH'S MOVE.

MADRAS, July 4.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. George Joseph explains that the object of his motion before the All-India Congress Committe is to give the Provincial Congress Council Parties the discretion to accept or refuse offices.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DEFIED

LAHORE MUSLIMS HOLD MEETING.

9 PERSONS ARRESTED AND CONVICTED.

LAHORE, July 5.

As stated in an earlier message Mahomedans attempted to hold a public meeting to-night outside Delhi Gate in defiance of the orders of the District Magistrate, but the police who had gathered in very large numbers in the city gardens, outside Delhi Gate, took possession of the ground before the commencement of the meeting and the organisers had to give up their attempt to hold a meeting at this place. They then decided to hold a meeting within a closed building, and word was conveyed to the crowds of Mussalmans that a meeting would be held inside the big courtyard of Messrs. Abdul Rahim and Sons, wool merchants, a little distance away from Delhi Gate. Within an hour thousands of Mussalmans assembled at this place. The meetings was held under the presidency of Chaudhry Afzal Haq, member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and strong speeches were made condemning the Deputy Commissioner for issuing an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and prohibiting the meeting of Mussalmans. Syed Ataullashah Bukhary, A Maulvi from Amritsar, exhorted the audience to defy the order of the Deputy Commissioner and amidst emotional references to the name of the prophet appealed to the gathering to stand up and give twenty men who would be ready to defy the order and hold a meeting outside Delhi Gate. At this hundreds of Mussalemans stood up to signify their willingness to do so but only twenty were selected and they were asked to proceed to the ground near Delhi Gate and hold a meeting there in defiance of the order and pass a resolution condemning the Deputy Commissioner and the promulgation of his order.

VOLUNTEERS MARCH TO COURT ARREST.

The twenty volunteers then marched away led by a captain amidst cries of "Allah O Akbar" and went to the grounds of Delhi Gate and held a meeting there as directed and passed a resolution condemning the Deputy Commissioner and his order. As soon as these volunteers began to speak the police immediately came on the scene and dispersed them. Four volunteers refused to move and were arrested. When news of the arrest of these men was brought to the meeting Syed Ataullashah Bukhari again asked twenty Mussalmans to stand up and go to Delhi Gate to break the order. Again another batch of twenty volunteers was sent with a captain amidst scenes of great excitement. When this second batch left the meeting and Maulvi Ahmad Said, Secretary of the Jamiatul-mai Hind was making a speech, word was brought to the meeting that the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Ogilvie who was waiting outside the building had declared the meeting to be an unlawful assembly and that they must disperse immediately. At this Chaudhry Afzal Haq, president, after addressing a few words to the audience dispersed the meeting, the Deputy Commissioner, the D.I.G. of Police, the Senior Superintendent of Police, the City Magistrate, and the additional District Magistrate with a strong contingent of police watching the dispersal at the gate of the building.

ARRESTED PERSONS CONVICTED.

Altogether nine Mussalmans were arrested. These include six volunteers who broke the order under section 144 and the public criers who announced to-night's meeting in the city. They were tried summarily by Mr. Mirza Mehdi Hussain, Magistrate, at the City Kotwali. One was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and the remaining eight to one month's imprisonment each.

Police pickets are guarding all the important City Gates and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent breach of the peace.—A. P.

THE VIRAMGAM CORDON

GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR EXEMPTED.

NEW CUSTOMS STATIONS.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary issued on Tuesday states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Bombay Land Customs Act, 1857 (XXIX of 1857), the Governor in Council is pleased to establish Customs Stations at the undermentioned places for the levy of duties of Customs on goods exported by land from British India to the Indian States of Kathiawar or imported by land from the Indian States of Kathiawar into British India, namely:—

(1) Viramgam Custom House.
(2) Ranpur Naka.
(3) Kundli Naka.
(4) Salingpur Naka.
(5) Dhandhuka Custom House.

Nothing in this notification in so far as it relates to the levy of duties of customs shall be held to apply (1) to goods imported at the Port of Bhavnagar and (2) to goods which are the produce of Kathiawar.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Bombay Land Customs Act, 1857 (XXIX of 1857), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers for the control and supervision of the collection and management of the Customs payable under the said Act within their respective jurisdiction, namely:—

(1) The Central Board of Revenue, to be the Commissioner of Customs.

(2) The Collector of Salt Revenue, to be the Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

(3) The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, to be the Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

(4) All Inspectors of Customs on the Northern Frontier, the Customs Manager, Senior Customs Inspector, and Customs Inspectors, Viramgam, the Assistant Customs Manager, Dhandhuka, and all Nakedars in charge of Land Customs Stations established under section 4 of the said Act, to be the Land Customs Officers.

(5) All Amaldars and peons of the Northern Frontier Preventive Line to exercise powers under section 7 and the second paragraph of section 14 of the said Act.

ROUTES PRESCRIBED.

No. 9295 (b)/24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Land Customs Act, 1857 (XXIX of 1857), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned as the only routes by which goods will be allowed to pass by land out of the Indian States of Kathiawar into British India or out of British India into the Indian States of Kathiawar, namely:—

1. By rail through Viramgam Railway Station.
2. By rail through Ranpur Railway Station.
3. By rail through Kundli Railway Station.
4. By rail through Salingpur Railway Station.
5. By rail through Dhandhuka Railway Station.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Bombay Land Customs Act, 1857 (XXIX of 1857), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the value for any article or articles liable to duty under the said Act upon their values, shall be the tariff value or values of such article or articles as fixed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the "Gazette of India" under section 3 (2) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

ABU CONFERENCE.

WANTED DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber was held last evening when a resolution was passed requesting the Government of India to publish details of the proceeding of the Abu Conference regarding the Kathiawar Ports.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

REV SAWARKAR'S PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

INCULCATE SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

The conference of the teachers of the Bombay Municipal Marathi Schools opened its session on Tuesday noon. The Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, was packed to its utmost capacity with teachers, both ladies and gentlemen. The ladies vied with gentlemen to make the conference a unique success. The proceedings commenced with prayer. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, delivered his opening speech which was followed by a welcome song.

ON PRACTICAL LINES.

The welcome song being over, the Rev. Pawarkar delivered his presidential address. The address, though, brief, was replete with practical wisdom. His suggestions to the teachers deserve close attention. He said that such conferences were held in all places. The objects of some of the conferences were to discuss big educational problems like the introduction of free and compulsory education and the improvement in the scales of pay; some others were held to ventilate the grievances of teachers and demand higher salaries for them but there were yet a few others whose sole aim was self-imprisonment self-development and mutual exchange of ideas among teachers. The president thought their conference was of the third order:

Hence, Rev. Sawarkar, proceeded, it was absolutely necessary that their discussion should be conducted on constructive lines. No criticism of the Schools Committee or its policy or any individual connected with that body should mar the proceedings of their deliberations. And if any faults were pointed out, that should be done only with a view to rectify them. In their deliberations, the teachers should be guided by temperance and judgment, and under no circumstances should they lose their balance.

EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Continuing the President said that educational problems were very intimately connected with the science of psychology. Therefore, the more they based their methods on that science, the easier it would be to tackle the difficult problems confronting them. One of the most important question on which they have to decide was the question as to what qualifications made a good teacher. "How can I do my work better" should be the thought that should obsess a Teacher's mind. They had to show whether they had found out any new method of teaching from their experience. Above all they would have to consider whether it would not be advisable to have a second vernacular taught in their schools, in a city like Bombay.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

Continuing the President said that within the last ten years a new idea in the art of teaching had been evolved. "The Project Method" had received favourable acceptance in the Punjab and the Government were also taking up that method for experiment. The principle that should guide a teacher, the President went on, was that he should always keep in mind that a child learnt by doing. Lessons guided by actual living experiences would prove of great benefit to pupils. He strongly disapproved of the existing system of education and methods of teaching which he termed as "artificial". They were not connected with the life of the children. The underlying idea of education should be the inculcation in the students of the spirit of service.

KNOW AND THEN DO.

Concluding Rev. Sawarkar said: "Let me refresh your minds by telling you the basic principle of a teacher's professional life. One of the seven wise men of Greece said 2,400 years ago, "know and then do". Right knowing is the indispensable prelude to right doing. Any action done without intention, knowledge or aim cannot be of any use to the doer or the community."

After the the presidential address, the Conference adjourned for an hour. On reassembling, practical teaching demonstrations were exhibited.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION.

Adjoining the Conference Hall is the Handicraft exhibition hall. It is a very attractive feature and any one who enters it would not return except with an appreciative smile on his or her lips. There are samples of clay modelling, carpentry, drawing, sewing, embroidery, knitting, basket-making and a host of other crafts. Each sample is attractive in its own way and instructive in general. For example, there are models of Rishis in a hermitage, there is the modern parlour with the fashionable furniture. In the exhibition hall, in short, one could find samples of handicraft exquisitely finished. To the student of history also the exhibition has a special attractive feature. There are emblems of Hindu mythological life. These are the work of little boys and girls. Special mention should, however, be made of the relief maps and the table map of India. One who visits the exhibition will be convinced of the useful work the Municipal schools are turning out. Mr. H. V. Kamat, Superintendent of handicraft and drawing, who is the organiser of the exhibition deserves to be congratulated on the way he has trained up the children.

The Conference will hold its session for two more days.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

PERSONNEL PROVISIONALLY ELECTED.

TEXTILE RESOLUTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The receipt of a telegram from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Bombay Millowners was the cause of an urgent meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association on Tuesday afternoon. The telegram communicated the consent of His Excellency to receive a deputation of the Millowners on July 12. It also expressed that the Viceroy had no objection to including representatives of the Cotton Textile Industry from outside Bombay. The Bombay Millowners are, therefore, in telegraphic communication with the millowners of other centres and it is expected the deputation would be a thoroughly representative one.

The proposed deputation, before waiting upon the Viceroy, would, it is understood, once again hold a conference with the Commerce Member for the Government of India. Why exactly this Conference is arranged it is difficult to surmise. It is, however, gathered that this meeting with the Hon. Sir George Rainey is meant to settle the preliminaries and the method of approaching the question in the presence of the Viceroy, before the deputationists formally wait upon His Excellency. Just after the Conference with the Viceroy, which by the way would be only of an informal nature, those representatives of the Cotton Industry, it is understood, propose to discuss the question of import duty on textile machinery and mill-stores in general and bobbins in particular in the Central Revenue Board.

MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

While the question of the deputation is progressing the millowners are taking action in other directions as well. It is understood that they have decided to raise the question in the Bombay Legislative Council in its forthcoming session through their representative to invoke the help of the Provincial Government to notify the Central Government as to the necessity of revising its decisions on the report of the Textile Tariff Board. The resolution that is proposed to get moved in the local Legislature reads, "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that necessary steps be taken to bring to the notice of the Government of India the necessity of revising their decisions on the Tariff Board's Report in the interests of this Presidency in general and in particular of the large classes of people whose well-being depends directly on the cotton industry."

DEPUTATION PERSONNEL.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Millowners the only question of any consequence was as to the personnel of the deputation. It was expected that Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Bombay Association would lead the deputation. But it now appears that it would not be so. This would have been possible if the deputation was only of the local Millowners. Since when representation is sought, it seems the question of electing the leader of the deputation has been, for the time being, kept in abeyance. There is, however, no reason why Mr. Mody might not be ultimately chosen as the leader. If, in the meantime, Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, who is being approached to be a member of the deputation, decides to join it, it is likely that he might be requested to head the deputation. It has been provisionally agreed that Messrs. H. P. Mody, F. Stones, A. Geddis, Sir Vazul bhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Sir Monmohandas Ramji, Messrs. N. B. Saklatwala and T. Maloney will be the Bombay representatives in the deputation. Ahmedabad might be represented by either Mr. Chimanlal Pharekh, or Mr. Kastoorbhai Lalbhai.

TEXT OF TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED.

The following telegram dated the 3rd inst. was despatched by the Chairman of the Association to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Millowners desire His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to give them an interview at Simla on Tuesday 12th at any time convenient to His Excellency. Representatives of other Associations may desire to join deputation. Please ascertain His Excellency's wishes and wire reply."

To this the following reply was given:

"Your telegram July 3rd His Excellency will be glad to see your deputation at Simla Tuesday July 12th, at three p.m. unless another hour would be more convenient to you. No objection to representatives of other Associations joining. Please wire as soon as possible total number of deputation—Private Secretary Viceroy."

AMERICAN YARNS.

RISE IN MINIMUM PRICES.

LONDON, July 4.

The Cotton Yarn Association has raised the minimum prices of the American yarns by varying the amounts from a farthing per pound of coarse counts to three farthings per pound finer counts. The action has surprised the Manchester Royal Exchange and the business in yarn and cloth has been checked.—Reuter.

THE NEW RUPEE LOAN.

INVESTOR'S STANDPOINT.

DEPRESSING THE RUPEE SECURITIES?

WILL GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN.

BOMBAY, July 5.

The rupee loan the terms of which have just been published is the topic of discussion in financial circles. It is said that in the present condition of the Indian market brought about by Government's currency and exchange policy the loan is bound to be subscribed in full, as the gilt-edged market is the only outlet that is open to investors of current savings. In support of the contention that it is the Government's currency and exchange policy that is largely responsible for the shyness of Indian capital to invest in industrial enterprises and for the adverse trade conditions, attention is called to the following observations of Statist in its latest issue. "As to the fall in the prices of several important commodities produced and exported by India these have been from the point of view of India's balance of indebtedness as much a result of the monetary policy of the authorities in maintaining the 1sh 6d. parity as a cause of the Exchange weakness. The rise of gilt-edged values in India encouraging the large purchases of Indian sterling securities by Indian investors is itself a reflection of the deflationary policy that has concurrently been pursued. Not only is a rise in the purchasing power of a currency customarily followed by an appreciation in the value of fixed interest securities expressed in this currency but in the case of India the industrial stagnation engendered by credit restriction and falling prices and the consequent absence of new issues for industrial enterprise has rendered the gilt edged market the only outlet for the investment of current savings.

"The explanations of the Exchange weakness that find so much currency, namely, the fall in price of Indian produce, the rise in rupee giltedged securities and the consequent purchase of Indian sterling securities are found to be not explanations at all but rather consequence of the measures that have been taken to propup the rupees."

INVESTOR'S STANDPOINT.

While therefore, there are no apprehensions that the loan will not be fully subscribed, especially as the Banks are known to be ready to take up the whole loan, opinion is equally emphatic in well informed circles that from the investor's standpoint it would not be sound policy to take up the loan on its issue. It is pointed out that with 3½ per cent. Government securities at Rs. 78, the market value of a 4 per cent. loan will be only Rs. 89/2 to 89/4 and not Rs. 94/8 calculating on the basis of yield which is really the determining factor in regard to values of giltedged securities. It is pointed out that the investors are not protected in regard to their interests after Sir Basil Blackett's declaration of policy in a press interview that the sale of rupee securities in the Paper Currency Reserve by Government in order to depress the rupee securities was a justifiable measure to prevent investments in Indian sterling securities. It is pointed out that this was no academical enumeration of policy by the Finance Member as he actually allowed rupee securities in the currency reserve to be sold which had the effect of bringing the market in the giltedged securities down. It is said that in order to ensure public confidence in subscribing to the rupee loan at the issue rate, the Government of India ought to issue a communique repudiating any intention of depressing the rupee securities at any time for whatever reason, and also promising their support to maintaining a steadiness in the rupee market. It is argued that but for emphatic public protests which followed Sir Basil's attempt to depress rupee securities to the level of sterling securities, the three and a half percent rupee securities may have been by now taken Rs. 70 from Rs. 79/4 in which case a 4 per cent. security would be worth Rs. 80 only. What gurantee is there, it is asked, that after the loan has been closed and finished with the Finance Member will not make another attempt to depress the rupee securities to the level of the sterling securities which would mean depreciating of rupee securities by 10 to 12 per cent.?

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN VIEWS.

These views are not confined to Indian circles alone. A wellknown firm of European brokers Messrs. Forbes and Lund of Bombay in their weekly circular dated the 25th June and reproduced in "The Pioneer" of the 1st July, said referring to the reduction of the Bank rate to 5 per cent. It (reduction to 5 per cent) is abviously unwarranted by the (Imperial) Bank's statement of affairs. It was the more unexpected as last Saturday's deflation to the extent of Rs. 2·9 crores against sterling securities came as a bombshell to the market. Banks have reduced their rate for call deposits to 3 per cent so that they anticipate a further early reduction in the Bank rate to 4 per cent which will presage the issue of a new rupee loan. As soon as the latter is arranged satisfactorily an immediate increase in the Bank rate may be expected unless there is a very material improvement in the Imperial Bank of India's statement which is unlikely. Everything considered therefore, we think that actual investors will benefit by refraining from applying for the new loan at its issue terms and buying in the open market later on. It will, of course, be more patriotic to apply at the issue price and so make the Loan a success but there are two sides to this question and we think that such patriotism is only justified and can only be expected if Government assures the applicants that the Loan will not be subsequently reduced in market value by further deflation which would probably be effected through sales of rupee securities as no sterling securities are now held in the Currency Reserve and it is unlikely that those held in the Gold Standard Reserve would be encroached upon.

BROKERS' ATTITUDE AND FEAR.

It is understood that this view is shared by many leading brokers but they do not come forward to express it as openly as Messrs Forbes and Lund for fear of penalisation by European firms and exchange banks in their business. It is understood Messrs Forbes and Lund's circular has not failed to draw attention to them.

OPINIONS ABOUT NEW LOAN.

Mr. Javeri of Messrs. Chhaganlal Javeri & Co., dealers in Securities, interviewed by our representative stated that the new loan was not attractive and was issued in accordance with ruling quotations of various securities. It is the experience of his firm that new issues are generally selling at a discount after some time and last year the same thing happened, despite the boom in the prices of securities. They are of opinion that general investing public will not go in for new loan and banks are likely to take it up. The market for 3 1|2 per cent loan is likely to sag to Rs. 74 or 75 during October or November and the new loan is likely to decline to about Rs. 92|8 when genuine investment demand by the public is likely to be in evidence.

WILL BE MODERATELY SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. Manu Devkaran Nanjee of Messrs. Chugondas & Co., dealers in Securities, said to our representative that the new loan would be moderately successful. He did not believe that it would be heavily over-subscribed or rushed to sustantial premium. Terms offered for commission of 1928 Bonds are considered attractive, but those offered for 1927 Bonds are rather less attractive. He does not expect much change in the prices of securities from present level in the near future.

WEAKENING EFFECT ON LONG-DATED SECURITIES.

There is a general belief among security dealers that the issue of the new four per cent Loan will have a weakening effect on the long dated securities.

The rate offered for the new Loan is slightly more than last year on account of the Government's "hobby" for 1s. 6d. exchange.

Yesterday the rate of 3 1|2 per cent Government paper closed unchanged and the market was stagnant with only small business transacted.

Experience shows that new issues generally decline after the lapse of some times.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas of Messrs. Mulraj & Co., in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" said:—

The much-talked of new Loan announcement has appeared this morning. Contrary to the expectation of 4 p. c. loan of 1960|70, the Government have thought it advisable to float a short period loan of 7 to 10 years duration yielding about 4-30, income tax free, interest including redumption. This yield in this script is something more than the yield on last years issue. Government have been forced to pay this increase on account of their hobby for 1s. 6d. exchange.

However, as this is a short term loan, I think it will be taken up fully by Exchange Banks and investors, as its short duration will protect it from any big fluctuation. But as it takes up 7 crores of fresh money, it will cause lower prices for the existing long dated securities. The announcement did not cause any deep interest among investors, dealers and Brokers—The market to-day ruled dull and stagnant."

A leading share broker of the Bombay stock and share Brokers Association expressed his opinion that the new Loan had not created any depression as the yield of this issue would be just the same as that of the last loan. The short term of the loan seems to indicate that within 10 years the Government will be able to reduce their borrowing debt from 4 per cent to 3 1|2 per cent.

'BAN ON FORWARD."

BURMA GOVT.'S ACTION CRITICISED.

DEFENDER OF LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, July 4.

The banning of the newspaper "Forward" from Burma was drawn attention to the House of Commons by the Labourite Mr. Wallhead who asked if any intimation of the Government's intention was given to the producers of "Forward" before the ban was imposed and also for reasons for the ban. Earl Winterton replied that he had only seen press notices suggesting that after the warning the paper may have been excluded from Burma. Lord Birkenhead was expecting further information.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw-Milne Earl Winterton said that he believed that the warning was based on a "very offensive and inaccurate" article charging the last Labour Government and the present British Government with having fomented disturbances and most aggressively attacking the Leader of the Opposition (Ministerial laughter). Earl Winterton proceeded to describe the various allegations against the Labourities contained in the article. Mr. Thurtle ironically suggested that the Government of Burma had now constituted itself the defender of the British Labour Party. "No," retorted Earl Winterton. "But it is concerned to see that lies are not told in newspapers." Mr. Lansbury asked whether the Editor of "Forward" was consulted and corresponded with by Lord Birkenhead. Earl Winterton replied in the negative.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

3 INDIANS TO ONE BRITISH.

LONDON, July 4.

Christians in India a century ago numbered six British to one Indian. At present there are three Indians to one British, declared the Bishop of Salisbury at a meeting of the Church Assembly which has decided to accert or reject the revised prayer-book before Friday. Lord Wolmer's motion that a general approval be given to the Indian Church measure was unanimously carried with cheers.—Reuter.

"FORWARD" APPEAL CASE

EDITOR'S SENTENCE REDUCED TO 10 DAYS' S. I.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

After arguments had been finished in the "Forward" appeal case, at the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, before rising for lunch, threw out a suggestion that the whole thing might be ended by an expression of regret on the part of the Editor.

(Later).—Judgment was delivered this afternoon in the "Forward" appeal case by Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose at the High Court. The conviction of the Editor Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi was upheld but the sentence of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment was reduced to a period of ten days simple imprisonment. The fine was increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.

The fine imposed on the Printer was reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 100.—Free Press.

KISANS' RESIGNATIONS.

"ACCEPTANCE EVADED."

AJMERE, July 5.

Reports from Bijolia show that although Kisans had submitted formal resignations of non-irrigated lands on May 20th, the Thikana has evaded acceptances on technical grounds. Hence the Kisans have submitted resignations to the Mahakmadhas at Udaipur on June 30th. The Settlement Officer has returned to Udaipur for fresh instructions.—Free Press.

REDUCTION OF FORCES IN IRAQ.

LONDON, July 4.

The reduction of British forces in Iraq as the result of the agreement between Sheikh Mahmood and Government of Iraq was suggested by a questioner in the House of Commons. Mr. Amery replied that he was not aware that such a substantial diversion of forces had been agreed to whereby the British programme of steady reduction could be altered.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Dharampur at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

Sir Charles Teggart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, paid a visit to Sir Hugh Stephenson at Ranchi on the moth aeroplane.

JAPANESE MILL-OWNERS IN CHINA.

DEMAND 20 PER CENT CURTAILMENT

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH SPINNERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

OSAKA, June 9.

The Japanese cotton spinners having mills in China held an extra-ordinary meeting of their association in Osaka at noon, June 6, and discussed the proposition to cut down the operation by 20 per cent. All those present expressed themselves in favour of the proposition in principle, although the majority found it difficult to put it into practice.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. after a resolution was adopted providing that the views of Mr. Tatsu-ichire Funatsu, Director-General of the association in Shanghai, and others interested in the industry in China, should be sought before a final decision was reached on the matter.

The underlying reason for the curtailment proposal, is the disturbances in China and the consequent decrease of demand for cotton yarn. Ordinarily, the stock of yarn has amounted to only 50,000 bales, but on June 6 it amounted to between 95,000 and 120,000 bales. The curtailment has come to be proposed in order to reduce this stock.

The chief movers were those having their mills in Tsingtao and it was understood that the Tsingtao millowners have already reached a secret understanding among themselves for 20 per cent reduction of operation. But unless the mills in Shanghai and elsewhere in China adopt a similar policy, the understanding in Tsingtao will not be effective.

There is another source of difficulties, namely, the attitude of the British spinners in China. How to include the Britishers to co-operate in reducing operation is a matter now troubling the Japanese spinners.

"BREACH OF RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY."

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT IN S. SEN'S CASE.

BARISAL, July 5.

"We want to know under what circumstances we are living in East Bengal and whether the Queen's Proclamation is to be torn to pieces and to be treated as a scrap of paper and a new regime, in which we must accept personal safety at the expense of religious beliefs or expose our personal safety to risks with a view to maintaining the integrity of our religious beliefs" said Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, counsel in briefly outlining defence arguments in the case in which Satindranath Sen is charged under Section 107 Cr. P.C. before Mr. J. K. Biswas, Sub-divisional Officer.

Mr. Chatterjee further said that the District Magistrate, Mr. Blandy's evidence made it quite clear that the attitude of the District authorities towards Satin Sen in particular, and towards the Hindu community in East Bengal in general was in direct contravention of that religious neutrality which was enjoined on all servants of the Crown by the Queen's Proclamation and these proceedings were in gross violation of that Proclamation and therefore from a legal point of view a nullity.

Concluding, Mr. Chatterjee said from the Indian point of view both Hindus and the Muslims were two biggest sets of fools and he would ask both to give and take.—Free Press.

"AVARI DAY" IN NAGPUR.

DEMAND FOR RESUMPTION OF SATYAGRAHA.

NAGPUR, July 5.

On the completion of one month of his imprisonment by Mr. Avari, the Satyagraha leader, Nagpur observed the "Avari Day" yesterday when a procession marched through the streets of the city.

At the Town Hall, a public meeting was held at which Messrs. Bhagawandin, B. Sambamurti, E. F. Bharucha, and others spoke. Another procession with arms, was organised by Mrs. Kotak.

REPLY TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

In the course of his statement addressed to the members of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Ruikar says: "There is a definite demand for resuming this campaign of civil resistance and for that purpose, the co-operation of you all is sought. Momentous issues arise from Mr Gandhi's letter. According to him, the carrying of arms peacefully is not Satyagraha.

CARRYING OF ARMS EVERYMAN'S RIGHT.

"Questions that arise are: (A) Does not India request her own force for acquiring and maintaining Swaraj (B) Is not military training essential for home defence, (C) Can that be had by people without carrying arms peacefully, and (D) Is not the carrying of arms the birthright of every man for the purpose of self-defence?

"My committee accepts the force of these arguments and asserts its right of carrying arms peacefully and invites your observations in the matter."—Free Press.

VOTE CATCHING TACTICS

JUSTICITES AND CONGRESS

LIBERAL LEADERS' CRITICAL ATTITUDE.

MADRAS, July 4th.

The resolutions passed at the Combatore Non-Brahmin Confederation are engaging the attention of all sections of people. While the non-Brahmins are generally inclined to favour the Conference decisions as tending to advance their interests the other political parties look at them in a different light.

In the Congress and the advanced Swarajist circles there is a tendency to welcome the proposed entry of the Justicites into the Congress.

The Moderate and Liberal politicians are generally expressing surprise as no one expected the Justice Party to resort to "the extreme vote catching tactics." A prominent Liberal leader declared that the decision to boycott office on the part of the Justicites meant to him nothing more than to mislead the Madras Swarajists in the Horniman-Iyengar controversy."

European circles express no less surprise in that what they were looking upon as a constitutional party should "lend itself to out.—"Heralding Herod."

PARTY TACTICS.

The "Madras Mail" suspects the party leaders of anticipating a rich harvest from a change of platform.

"Swarajya" welcomes the entry of the Justicites into the Congress and the decision to boycott offices, although in the paper's opinion the latter move has not reached Congress standard.

"To-day" suggests to the President of the Indian National Congress to utilise this opportunity to dissipate all fears in the non-Brahmin camp and openly invite the new comers to responsible positions in public life.

The "Tamil Nadu" which is edited by Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu interprets the Conference resolutions as a resolve on the part of non-Brahmins to oppose the atrocities of Mr. Shinivasa Iyengar.

"Swadeshmitaran" of which the Congress General Secretary is the editor lays stress on the merely permissive character of the Congress-entry motion. With regard to the boycott of office the paper expresses opinion that the mandate reveals a truer Congress mentality and adds that if a mere wish to join the Congress can bring about this change "surely we may well expect the fact of joining the Congress to bring these errant egotists to fall into a line with the Congress."

FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER.

Hearty congratulations are offered to the Confederation by the "Justice" which calls the chief decision as an achievement of a high order of which they could be proud.

The "Daily Express" calls the decision as a journey from one end to the other. It asks if they censured the Governor because a Ministry other than that of the Justice Party is in power although eight months ago to them Lord Goschen was the paragon of all gubernatorial virtues.

The "Hindu" believes that the pontifical sanction of the Special Session of the Federation was not needed to ensure individual liberty and opineh that if party as a whole had decided to join the Congress it would have been statesmanlike and it would have effectively stopped the game of interested mischiefmakers who thrive by playing off Indian against Indian. The "Tamil Swarajya" compares the resolution to boycott offices to the story of the fox that unable to get its desire exclaimed "Grapes are sour."

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty who had recently seceded from the Congress and joined the non-Brahmin party and who opposed Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the last election for the Assembly interviewed by the Associated Press hailed the decisions with delight and condemned the doings and sayings of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and other Madras Swarajists as alienating non-Brahmins. Mr. Chetty characterised Mr. Iyengar's leadership as a national calamity.—Associated Press.

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EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF CINEMA.

BAN ON DEMORALISING FILMS.

LONDON, July 4.

The Imperial Education Conference has unanimously adopted a resolution recognising the far-reaching educational influence of cinema and earnestly hoping that competent authorities would take every possible step to prevent the display of demoralising films and emphasising the importance of production and use of wholesome and suitable films conveying an accurate impression of life and conditions in all parts of the Empire.—Reuter.

The Conference discussed rural education Mr. Husain (Hyderabad) spoke of the difficulty of bringing rural education into closer relation with the rural life. He said that it was now agreed in India that grave mistakes had been made in arrangements for education in rural districts and a failure had resulted in the world of schools being out of touch with the world of the pupil's home and farm. A radical reform was required. Teachers should be specially trained for rural work concentrating upon agriculture craft work and physical exercises. School gardens, etc., should be provided. The financial obstacle to such reforms was most serious in India, but they must be faced and overcome as also the obstacle created by the shortage of well-trained teachers though the latter meant improving salaries which must aggregate the financial difficulty.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 6TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, the celestial signs indicate that you are as mild as a lamb and as innocent as a dove, as slow and addicted to red-tape as the worst unreaneratic Lama. When there is the real time to move heaven and earth, literally, as for instance, moving the Heaven-borns of the Steel-Frame fame to do a right thing for public weal you keep "mum". Slowness, lethargy, and shilly-shallying are your greatest drawbacks and stumbling rocks, nay Himalayas, and you will be making a Himalayan mistake if in spite of this timely and invaluable advice given you (which you will receive either at the expense of one anna only, or, very probably, gratis from a copy borrowed from neighbours or by craning your necks at a reading stand in a free public library) you do not try to mend your ways. After the death of the late lamented founder of this paper, that Bori Bunder Broadsheet wrote some very touching words (it as a rule does so, in the case of Indian leaders, 'after' their death, having suddenly recognised their merits) and said that though the departed worthy was commonly known, owing to his whiskers and awe-inspiring appearance as a lion and he did roar like a lion, he was many times as mild as a lamb, as innocent as a dove and could "coo like a dove" or some such words. Though in appearance you are also of commanding appearance you seldom act like a lion. The world respects only the rule of the rod, that is force. Everybody (except a few so-called "humanitarians" mentioned by me on the 3rd inst) drives away doves when they come to windows and begin the blood-curdling "coo-oo-oo-oo", but everybody takes to flight on seeing a lion. The latter is even respected from a distance while in a cage in the zoological garden. For him iron bars do not really make a prison. The sum and substance of my preaching is to arouse the good lionish nature in you which is dormant. You must be a lion, and that also a fast lion, for did you not learn in the school:—

"The fastest lions caught the most animals,
And the fastest animals got away from most lions,
So all the slow animals were eaten,
And all the slow lions starved to death"?

So, will you also starve miserably? The choice is before you. You are, as a stump orator would say, "at the parting of the ways."

COLONIAL MEDICAL RESEARCH

LONDON, July 4.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons Mr. Amery said that it was proposed that one of the first tasks of the Committee should be to consider the organisation of the colonial medical research service. He added that another committee was being established to enquire into the condition of the colonial veterinary services. Doubtless it would consider the possibility of establishing a veterinary research service common to all colonies, protectorates etc. The question of constituting the Colonial Forestry Research Service was being deferred until after the Empire Forestry Conference at Melbourne in 1928.—Reuter.

BRILLIANT TENNIS.

FINAL OF MEN'S DOUBLES.

BRUGNON AND COCHET AT THEIR BEST.

LONDON, July 4.

The galleries were packed to witness the final of the men's Doubles in which there was a most exciting and brilliant exhibition. Brugnon and Cochet led by two sets to nil. In the third set they went up to 5-4 and were 40—15 in the tenth game when the Americans fought back the game most pluckily and were cheered as they won the set. Thereafter, there was an amazing pace in the game in which volley, drive and smash were punched from racquet to racquet. A series of crisp rallies slackened the French who became tired and lost their rocklike steadiness. The Americans were leading for the first time when they scored two sets and one game against the French pair's two sets. Americans then inspired the game while the French were exhausted. Tilden scored many aces.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES' SEMI-FINALS.

LONDON, July 4.

At Wimbledon, to-day, weather was cloudy, and a stiff breeze was blowing. There was a moderate attendance in the Semi-Finals of Women's Doubles, Miss Helen Wills and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Godfree and Miss Nuthall 6|2, 6|2.—Reuter.

MR. AND MRS. LYCETT BEATEN.

LONDON, July 4.

In the fourth round mixed doubles Hunter and Miss Ryan beat Mr. and Mrs. Lycett 6|3, 6|2 thus reaching semi-final.—Reuter.

BAD WICKET FOR BOWLERS.

LONDON, July 4.

The match between Oxford and Cambridge opened at Lords to-day. Cambridge 178 (Robins 55, Seabroke 51 not out Mc-Intosh five for 60) Oxford 140 for eight (Holmes Oxford Captain 47).—Reuter.

The wicket at Lord's was slow and did not assist the bowlers. Cambridge who won the toss batted half-heartedly and the innings were over in 3 hrs. 40 min. Dawson, their Captain batting an hour made 16. Tobin and Seabrook in their fifth wicket partnership contributed 51 runs in 35 min. Robins during his innings lasting 80 min. hit seven times to the boundary. Leg-hits and placing were the feature of Seabrook's innings. He hit one six and two fours during his two hours at the wicket.—Reuter.

Mointosh bowls right hand medium. Oxford were less restrained. They scored a hundred for the loss of three wickets in 85 minutes. Holmes who came in at the fall of the second wicket when the score was fifty was last out to-day. He hit seven times to the boundary and batted one-and-a-half hours showing fine judgment.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

HARDINGE KNOCKS UP CENTURY.

LONDON, July 4.

Cricket matches between Warwick and Hampshire and Gloucester and Glamorgan were not played to-day owing to rain. Following are the closing scores in other first-class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:

Essex versus Surrey: Essex 199 (H. Morris 54 Fender 5 for 48) Surrey 296 for 7 (Shepherd 143 not out, Peach 86).

Worcester versus Derby: Worcester 247 (Storer 6 for 47) Derby 74 for four.

Kent versus Sussex: 336 (Bowley 109 Freeman five for 89) Kent 225 for 6 (Hardinge 103 Ames 77 not out).

Lancashire versus Notts: Notts 191 and 117 for 3 (Walker 50 not out) Lancashire 141 (Ernest Tyldesley 87 S. Staples six for 64).

Yorkshire versus New Zealand: Yorkshire 377 New Zealand 33 for seven. Rain interfered with play.

FAREWELL TO SIR H. BUTLER.

RANGOON, July 4.

A meeting of the representatives of all communities in Rangoon is being arranged to be held on July 15 under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice for the purpose of deciding upon the form of farewell to Sir Harcourt Butler on his retirement.—A.P.

"The Rangoon Times" publishes a report of a dacoity with firearms on June 2 at Prawbwe in the heart of the town. The report states that from eight to ten dacoits with four guns attacked a wellknown Burman trader's house and decamped with property worth about Rs. 10,000. One inmate was shot dead and several arrests have been made by the police.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

VARIOUS CELEBRATIONS

AT BARAMATI

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of Co-operators was arranged at Baramati on the 2nd inst. to celebrate the International Co-operators' Day. Mr. R. B. Badve, Mamlatdar, Bhumthadi, presided. The President at the outset emphasised the importance of suitably celebrating the Day, and gave the Co-operators a history of the movement in the Hira-Valley Tract in which he had played no small a part in the initial stages. He dwelt on the present difficult position of affairs in the Societies created by the recent large increase of cane area coupled with an abnormal fall in prices, and hoped that matters would improve inspite gradually but surely. Mr. Bhagwat the Senior Inspector of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, next explained the significance of the Co-operators' Day. Mr. Nayak, the Supervising Officer of the B.T.S. Union then gave a brief history of the Co-operative movement in the world and explained how the Co-operative movement was reolete with great possibilities, how its ideals were daily expanding and geting more exalted ed, how Co-operation to be continuously propaganda and teaching and the creation aspects of men's life and how in spite of all evils and temporary deterioration in the societies, they will go on progressing by constant propaganda and eaching nd the creation of effective public opinion. He showed how all external checks and control would be of little avail in the long run, unless simultaneously a change in outlook and attitude towards the movement and their institutions was wrought by incessant teaching of Co-operators and concluded by appealing men in easier and more fortunate condition of life to do this work of education as a secured duty.

AT SHAHADA

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Shahada Branch and the Taluka Development Association, the international Co-operators' Day was celebrated at Shahada on the 2nd instant. In the morning, lectures were delivered to the Students in the premises of the School No. 1 where boys and girls were brought specially for the purpose. Sweetmeats too were distributed to the Students assembled. In the afternoon, lectures were arranged for the cultivators and the public at large. Mr. Raghunath Nanu Patil, this ex-President of the local T. D. Association, graced the chair. Lectures were delivered on various subjects relating to the history and progress of the movement, the advantages to the agriculturists and the achievements by the movement in the foreign countries.

AT JAMBUSAR

Under the auspices of the Jambusar People's Co-operative Bank, the Jambusar Taluka Supervising Union and the Jambusar Agricultuure Co-operative Credit Society, a public meeting was held in the Deshalad's Vadi under the presiding of Mr. T. N. Desai, Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwalla addressed the meeting and in the course of his speech he said that the message of Co-operation should be made to reeh in the remotest corner of the Empire, through the instrumentality of the educated people. That it was for that reason that this day was specially selected for all to meet on a common platform and think about Co operation. He appealed to those present to make use of their spare time in acquiring the necessary knowledge of this subject and to assist the sacred cause in the way that suits them. Several other speakers also spoke about the progress of the Co-operative movement in the Taluka.

AT UMBARGAON

The Co-operators' Day was observed on the 2nd instant at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the District Branch of the Institute. About 75 persons had assembled in the Society's Building. Informal discussion on various topics and small speeches on Co-operative Societies in Germany, France, Italy, Holland etc., were delivered by local leaders.

AT DOHAD

A meeting to celebrate the Co-operators' Day was held in the premises of the Branch of the Bombay Co-operative Bank, Ltd. under the Presidenship of Taluka Mamalatdar, Mr. Y. A. Faruki.

Mr. Bapubhai Desai, Co-operative Mamalatdar, gave a short history of the movement here and opined that on account of the ignorance of the Bhils close supervision over the advances to and recoveries from individual members of Societies will be necessary for some time to come.

Mr. Laxpati, the Agent of the Bank's Branch gave a short history of the Branch and read out the mission of the Lastitute.

Mr. Pandya a local pleader said that pe ty Government servant did not appreciate and therefore could not sympathise with the movement. Their sympathies were frequently found with Sahukars. It was therefore very necessary that the superior Government servants should join hands with the officers of the Co-operative movement. Such a consolidation of effort is bound to accelarte the movement in that tract.

The President then summed up the proceedings of the meeting and expressed that there could scarcely be any man with intelligence, who could not have sympathy with the movement, the aim of which was to uplift the poverty-stricken and ignorant Bhils. In his tours he had chances to observe the beneficial efforts of the movement and occasionally exhorted the people to embrace it.

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SIX PENCE

BURMA COUNCIL'S MONSOON SESSION.

AMENDING THE BURMA VILLAGE ACT

RANGOON, July 4.

The monsoon session of the Burma Legislative Council commenced to-day. Its first elected President Mr. Oscar de Galanville presided. The day was devoted to official business. After interpellations the Finance Member moved several amendments to the Council standing orders regarding the allottment of days for non-official business, the claim for the division and the time limit for speakers on certain occasions. The motion was referred to a Select Committee.

The bill introduced by the Home member further to amend the Burma Village Act of 1907 evoked discussion, and opposition from several non-officials. The object of the bill is to revive certain powers of Deputy Commissioners which they originally exercised, and which were modified in 1924. The Government were of the opinion that this revival was necessary for the protection of villages as most of the Village Committees were incapable of taking the necessary steps. Discussion on the amendments moved was not completed when the House adjourned till to-morrow, which is a non-official day.—A.P.

INTER-MARRIAGE IN JAIN COMMUNITY

Sitarampant Agarkar, Jain, writes from Nagpur:—

Mr. Nathulalji Kala an enthusiastic Jain youth of Chhindwara is engaged with Miss Jinmati Bai, the daughter of Mr. Deoraoji Mahajan of Nagpur. The bridegroom belongs to Marwadi Khandewal Digambar Samaj and the bride to the Shaitwal Digambar Samaj. Negotiations of both parties came to a happy consummation on the 30th and the ceremony will be performed at Nagpur on the 8th of July. The bridegroom and the bride being of 25 and 15 years of age respectively the match is an excellent one. This being the first instance of a reformed marriage between the two different Jain communities, the parties deserve hearty congratulations of all. The wedding has created great sensation in the Samaj and it has become the topic of the day.

The Bride and Bridegroom deserve congratulations for having given an opportunity of uniting the two different sects of the Jain community which has been split up into many castes and sub-castes. It is therefore requested that all the Social Reformers of the Digambar Jain Samaj should express their feeling of joy and happiness by their presence.

Those wishing to attend will please wire to Dr. Kahate Walker Road, Nagpur City.

HINDU LADY'S HEROIC FIGHT

SNATCHES DAGGER FROM A DACOIT

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The story of a heroic fight of a Hindu lady with dacoits, to save her husband from the aim of a dagger, was related before the Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore, when three young Bengalees of Bhodralog class, named Sailendranath Sett, Tarak Chandra Ghoumik and Harendranath Mitter were charged with conspiracy and committing dacoity in the house of Babu Bhupati Bhusan Nandi of 10 Srinath Mukherjee Lane in Chitpore, on the night of March 25th last.

It was alleged that Bhupati on the night of the occurrence woke up at 3 o'clock to attend a call of nature, and on lighting a lamp, he found Sailen standing by his bed with a dagger in hand. He at once jumped out of the bed and caught hold of him when he noticed the other two accused standing near the door, Tarak with a revolver and Harendra with a dagger. A tough struggle ensued in the course of which, Bibhuti's wife, who was sleeping in the room and awoke at the noise, snatched away the dagger from the hand of Sailen. The other two accused fled away. Bibhuti's father and brother who were sleeping in the adjoining room soon arrived and secured Sailen who made a statement before the police, which led to the arrest of the other two accused. All the three accused made confessions before the Lower Court but retracted them in the Sessions Court and pleaded not guilty to charges. The trial is proceeding.—Free Press.

TARIFF ON FIRE INSURANCE

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION

CALCUTTA, July 4.

In conection with the resolution adopted by the Delhi Factory-owners' Federation urging the reduction of the Tariff for fire insurance the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has written to the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents Association as follows:—

"Continual reduction of the working hours of mills since 1907, combined with the all round improvement that has been effected in the construction of buildings, the installation of machinery and the less dangerous processes, together with the large statistical data on the bright side and the continuous amelioration by fire relief services, all go to clearly indicate that it is high time for insurance ecompanies to bring an all round reduction in the rates of factory tariffs, in view of the disparity between the rates in force in Calcutta and those in Bombay and specially at a time when the cotton mill industry is undergoing a period of hardship the like of which it has never witnessed before. Under the circumstances the Chamber urges that steps be taken by your Association to make a reasonable reduction in the rates."—A.P.

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SILVER WEDDING FUND REPORT.

RS. 85,4 00 SPENT ON SCHOLARSHIPS LAST YEAR.

The report of the Silver Wedding Fund for the year 1926 shows that over Rs. 85,100 were spent on scholarships during the year as against Rs. 57,033 in 1925. The expenditure was shared by all Provinces and States, the Punjab receiving the largest share, namely over Rs. 50,000. Bombay came next in order with Rs. 11,000. The total number of scholars was approximately 900. Of these 49 belonged to this Presidency.

Three scholarships were awarded during the year for the study of Engineering in the United Kingdom, two of £300 a year each and one of Rs. 100 a month. The Administrators of the Fund have agreed to provide a scholarship of the value of £300 a year tenable for four years for a student of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, to enable him to proceed to England to be trained for a King's Commission, in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps. In addition a sum of Rs. 3,000 a year has been earmarked for a scholarship for a cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

A sum of Rs. 12,050 was granted to the Indian Soldiers' Board for disbursement to relieve cases of distress among the widows of Indian officers.

Applications for scholarships from this Fund should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, Poona. The applicants must be the sons or dependants of Indian soldiers and officers who took part in the Great War or subsequent warlike operations.

ARYA SAMAJ LEADER MURDERED.

JARWAL HINDUS' RESENTMENT.

CAWNPORE, July 5.

The President of the Hindu Sabha, Bahraich, reports that Lala Badrishah, leader of Arya Samaj of Jarwal was mysteriously murdered along with his servant Bha rose on the night of 30th June.

Since last communal riots in Jarwal which resulted in conviction of Mussalmans, it was apprehended that Badrishah's life was in danger. On 2nd July an order under Section 144 prohibiting carrying of arms and lathies for one month was issued by the Superintendent of Police. Another order was being issued by the District Magistrate which required prominent Hindu leaders of Bahraich to take license for taking out funeral procession peacefully. The latter order has caused resentment among the Hindus as an expression of their feelings observed hartal as a protest. A condolence meeting was held on 2nd July.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOT IN NADIA.

SEVERAL PEOPLE INJURED.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

A strong rumour is current in Calcutta to-day that a serious communal disturbance had broken out in Naherpur in the district of Nadia Private advices state that several people have been injured and there have been some casualties but no official confirmation is available.—A.P.

ASPHALT SURFACES FOR ROADS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY'S EXPERIMENT.

KARACHI, July 5.

The Karachi Municipality as an experimental measure recently placed an order with the All-India Construction Company Ltd. for making asphalt surfaces of 20,000 yards on important roads, the cost of two lakhs being raised by loan.

It is understood that the Municipality will take additional loan of Rs. 15 lakhs if the present experiment proves successful.—Free Press.

MURDER TRAIL DEVELOPMENTS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAHARAJA'S FAVOURITE SARDAR.

AJMERE, July 4.

Appeal proceedings of the murder trial before the Maharajah and Dewan at Bharanpur have seen sensational developments.

The accused who had confessed to the crime (murder of a woman) in the lower Court, on the advice of the police, as he says, retracted his former statements and submitted a new one totally denying the charge laid against him.

In his statement to the appeal court, the accused made startling allegations against a favourite Sardar of the Maharajah, who, he said, shot the woman and the accused as he had grudge against both.—Free Press.

Six up-country men have been arrested by the police at the Saidpur station on the charge that they belong to a dangerous gang of dacoits. The police say that they were on their look-out for long and their arrest will help them materially in booking other dacoits who are still at large.—Free Press.

HAS INDIA PROGRESS?

(Continued from page 6.)

plicable to these high-placed officials—one of the legacies of the Reforms Act of 1919. We do not know what further unwanted and expensive legacies are in store for this unfortunate country, because these so called reforms, beyond absorbing a few more of our people in higher official positions, have not given and never will give any relief to the country at large, unless there is a radical change of heart in the real representatives of the British Government who are in actual charge of the Government of India. What this Government has demanded of us at all times was nothing but stern discipline and unquestioned obedience to their behests, whether we liked them or not. Goodwill and co-operation on their part—which ought to be the essential foundation when a subject nation is concerned—have not been very prominent. Were there many instances, where the British rule in India bore the impress of urbanity and conciliation, readiness to give and take, and that spirit of matuality and community of interests, which are to be expected in a Government genuinely anxious for the welfare of the governed?

WANTED NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

But why blame Government alone? There are certain fundamentals which have to be established by us without invoking the aid of the Government; one of such is to do our duty by the industries and institutions of our own country. Unless every Indian makes it a religious duty and a moral obligation to support Indian things only, how will any industry prosper and the country progress? Crores and and crores of rupees are being sent away fom this already poor country. Why? Because we have cultivated a tradition to own and a habit to use foreign articles. It is not so much a boycott of foreign goods as the exclusive use of Indian made articles that should be the cry from every house-top in India to-day. India is a huge country. It has a large and ready market for articles of every day use. It should be the earnest and persistent endeavour of every patriotic Indian, who is genuinely anxious to see the country prosper in every way, to stregthen all the existing institutions—industrial and otherwise. The cardinal fact that money is power should be understood and appreciated. If, therefore, our people will be a little more national in their outlook, sentiment and attitude towards Indian made articles and Indian institutions, but less indulgent towards foreign interests, Mother India would become as prosperous and as progressive as any other country in the world, and her people a factor to be counted with.

(Concluded).

POLITICAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

VICEROY TO DISCUSS PRESENT SITUATION.

SIMLA, July 5.

The Political Officers' Conference, which opened here yesterday, will continue for two days and review the present position of Indian States regarding Reforms.

His Excellency the Viceroy, it is understood, will discuss with the Senior Political Officers, who are present in connection with the Conference, the political situation after they have closed their deliberations.

It is expected that the Senior Officers will leave Simla after their other colleagues who are to leave immediately after the Conference is over.—Free Press.

BREACH ON GUNTAKAL-HUBLI LINE.

A CORRECTION.

MADRAS, July 5.

In connection with the breach of line on the Guntakal-Hubli section of the M. S. M. Railway reported on Saturday the following information has been furnished by the Agent:—

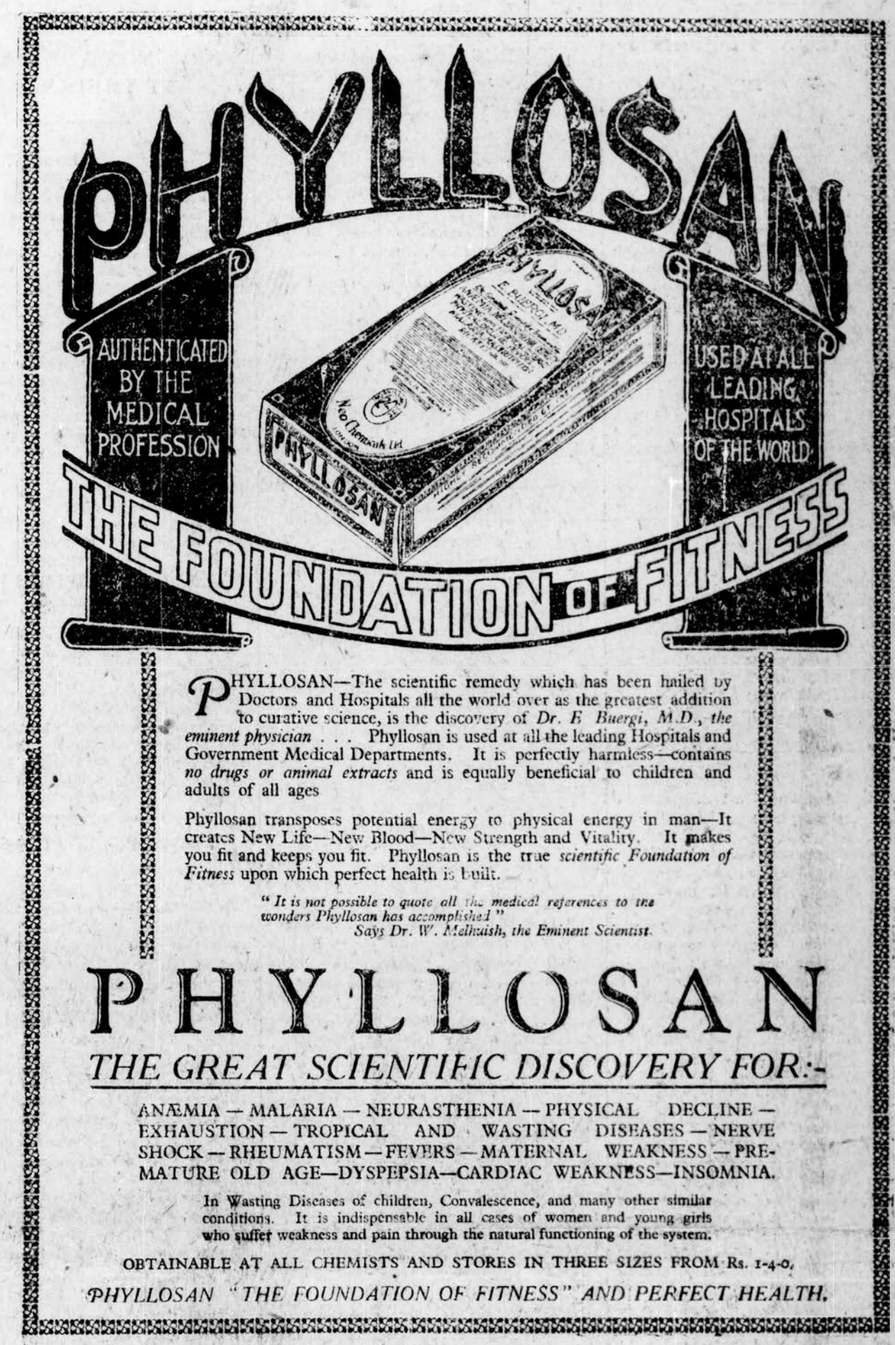
The stations between which the washaway occurred were Kannivihalli and Sundarambench. This section of the line is an extension of the Hospet-Kanivihalli branch under construction for the carriage of manganese ore. The location of washaway is 13 miles from the Guntakal-Hubli main line and it extends to six telegraph posts only (not three miles). The extension is not open for passenger traffic and therefore no question of transhipment or stoppage of booking has arisen.—A.P.

PRELIMINARY JUTE FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The preliminary Jute forecast for Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam announced to-day by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, for the year 1927 shows a total decrease in the area under cultivation.

The total area for Bengal is 29,63,200 acres for this year as against 33,63,200 for last year, Behar and Orissa, 2,41,000 as against 2,97,000; Assam 1,77,900 as against 1,86,000 acres last year. The total acreage for three provinces for the year under review is 33,82,100 as against 38,46,200 of last year.—Free Press.



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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 5.

S.S. Maur, Captain Svensen from Bangkok.

S.S. Baron Jedburgh, Captain Jones from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 6.

S.S. Asia, Capt. Valciet, for Trieste.

S.S. Karapara, Captain Miller for Durban.

S.S. Torilla, Captain Diamond for Rangoon.

S.S. Zayani, Captain Mairyless for Jeddah.

S.S. Baroda, Captain Mc Mlean, for Busreh.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 5.

Steamer Egremont for Colombo.

S.S. Maur: The F. E. Campbell Company's steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Baron Jedbergh: The steamer Baron Jedbergh arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Asia: The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Asia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Torilla: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Torilla, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Zayani: The P. S. N. Company's steamer Zayani, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Karapara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban,, etc., with mails a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

M.S. Agra from Hamburg, Agents: Lional Edwards and Co.:—

30 drums chloride of zinc; 10 cases gabbrae goods; 31 cases buttons; 47 cases and 87 bales papers; 20 cks. chemicals; 183 cks, 171 cases, 10 drums and 10 kegs dyes dry; 21 cases tin lamps; 18 cases glass beads; 20 cks antimoney salt; 25 cases camphor powder; 16 cases porcelain ware; 14 cases silver plated goods; 20 drums printing ink; 336 cases hollow glass; 35 cks. yellow prussiate of potash; 28 rings under R. covers; 45 coils wire ragees; 10 drums bleaching powder; 17 pieces and 18 bundles car steel; 125 cases spirits; 20 lases glass beads; 18 cases printing letters; 19 cases cutlery; 15 cases padlocks; 10 cases hariecane lantern parts; 20 cases globes for hariecane lanterns; 30 bales card boards; 2250 pieces timber; 134 bags caratoay seed.

From Gothenburg: 1307 bales, 10 cases and 829 reels paper; 492 bales craft paper; 88 bales sulphite paper; 10 bales grease proof paper; 14 bales glassiv paper 509 kegs mails 58 brls. glue; 15 bales wood pulp boards; 158 bales and 182 reels news printing paper; 50 cases matches in zinc; 241 bundles fagot steel, 2831 kegs, 204 cases, and 187 packages nails; 30 pieces anvils; 95 cases petrolem stores; 16 cases blue lamps and spare parts; 16 cases labels; 28 cases glassware, 60 cases cherry brandy herrings; 12 cases wood tissue paper; 250 cases sulpher matches; 200 drums carbide of calcium.

From Oslo: 75 kegs nails; 311 bales paper; 339 bales and 604 reels news printing paper.

From Antwerp: 1251 cases window glass; 96 cases roofing nails; 200 cases earthernware tiles; 50 cases iron nails; 1217 pieces steel bars; 170 pieces ms. joints; 1278 bundles basic steel rods; 2077 bundles and 5737 pieces M. S. Bars; 50 cases wire nais 20 cases bine; 100 bags broken tiles; 45 cases playing cards; 120 bags bolts and nuts; 17 cts. earthenware tiles; 3230 bundles basic steel hoops; 25 cases and 10 packages marble tiles; 134 bags caraway seed; 159 cases iron wood screws; 100 kegs wrought iron nails; 1442 pieces basic steel bars; 164 pieces basic steel angles; 2034 pieces steel rod bars; 35 cases nails; 40 bales account book paper; 133 cases boiled sweets; 258 bags nitrate of soda.

S.S. Pilsna from Trieste, Agents Maritania Italiana:—

65 bales wraping papers; 1046 glass bangles; 81 cases electric light bulbs; 50 cases safety matches; 459 bales paper; 47 cases iron chains; 81 cases R. shoes; 202 cases wire nails; 54 cases soap; 48 cases bolts and nuts; 10 cases art silk tanes; 16 bundles macroni; 225 bags almonds in sheets; 32 cases glass beads; 20 cases copper foils; 10 cases beer; 175 cases iron screws; 201 coils anealed bailing wire; 10 cases cheap purses; 192 bales news printing paper, 14 cases tinware; 2053 cases wire nails, 55 bags and 446 cases bolts and nuts; 10 cases brass iron oil stoves; 38 cases cotton embroideries; 10 cases cotton thread; 192 cases hollow glass; 62 cases hollow cheap tin ware; 27 cts., 80 cases and 9 bungles asbestos cement sheets; 24 cases and 9 cts. carthern ware; 12 cases tin boxes; 18 cases playing cards; 85 cases hollow glass; 10 cases art silk yarn; 20 cases parts of lamps; 45 cases enamelled ware; 15 cases fez caps; 10 cases enamelled vessels; 43 cases Imotation gold ware; 105 cases buttons; 25 bundles horse nails; 200 drums bleaching powder; 250 cases leather shoes; 16 bales paper boards; 133 packages steel tyres; 84 cts. collabsible chairs, 10 cases celluloid bangles; 583 pieces pure trunks; 9 cases, 25 pieces and 34 bundles steel bars; 153 cases silver coins.

From Venice: 20 cases silk waste yarn; 151 cases art silk yarns; 47 cases woolen fez; 12 cases buttons, 66 cases and 5 bales cordages; 343 cases cotton goods; 200 brls. yellow ocre; 80 cases and 7 bales spun silk yarns; 16 cases hemp twine; 58 cases cotton goods art silk embroidered; 69 cases cotton embroideries; 20 bales hemp; 160 brls. lithrage; 250 brls. and 40 cts. red lead; 39 cases cotton piecegood art silk embroidered; 144 cases textile goods; 16 cases art silk fancy goods.

From Brindisi: 450 bags almonds.
From Bare: 400 bags almonds.
From Alexandria: 15 bags cotton.
From Port Said: 50 cases grape juice; 151 bales tobaco leaves.

From Aden: 190 packages sajikhar; 161 bundles sheepskins; 13 bundles goat skins; 14 bags almonds; 90 bags moong grain; 1 box specie.

By a Gazette Extraordinary, the Government of Bengal have extended the continuance of the additional police at Patuakhali up to the end of September.—Free Press.

The Special Magistrate, Baroda, trying the riot cases, disappointed a large crowd that gathered to hear the judgment on Monday morning by declaring that the same could be given after the Mohurrum.—Free Press.

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IDEALISM UNDEFEATED.

WHAT MARX IGNORED.

ITALIAN PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED.

Benedetto Croce, Italy's greatest philosopher and intellect, lives in a fine seventeenth century palace in the heart of old Naples, very much in touch with the European world of thought, reading many things in many languages, and, as he told me, enjoying, from time to time, speaking his native dialect.

I found him in his splendid library of 60,000 specialised books, his secretary by him with a bunch of keys which would have sufficed St. Peter, and entirely engrossed by the laughing children surrounding him, writes the Naples correspondent of the "Observer." I had thought of him as Seneca; I saw him as "Father Tiber." His personal charm falls but little short of his fame, and he is as unlike the preconceived idea of the excitable Neapolitan as most docketed conceptions prove to be in the end. Senator Croce was kind enough to answer the following questions for "The Observer."

THE XIXTH CENTURY ECLIPSED?

"Will you give me your opinion upon the influence produced on the ideal of the nineteenth century by the war and its aftermath? Do you think that the ideal of the nineteenth century is waning, that a different social and political conception is replacing that ideal?"

I do not think that one can speak of an ideal of the nineteenth century as of something born out of the particular and transitory conditions of the century. This ideal—let us call it with more precision the ideal of the free development of peoples and of civilisation—which matured during the period of romanticism and national aspirations, is nothing else than the fruit of all preceding history: Christianity, the Renaissance, the Reformation, Illuminism, and, to be accurate, also of the ancient world which bore the seed of the Christian solution and ripened it during the Hellenist period. Therefore, when I hear it said that the ideal of the nineteenth century has been or should be abandoned, it seems to me as though one were to say that the whole course of human civilisation should be repudiated and suppressed, and as if it were to proclaim the inevitable and imminent decay of the world civilisation."

"But what about the undeniable tendency among contemporary writers to consider modern and liberal civilisation as being superseded?"

"This tendency has been represented, to a great extent, by Socialist and Marxist doctrines. I consider that nationalist and authoritarian doctrines are the inverse imitations of Socialism and Communism, to which they stand in opposition. The serious, coherent, and fundamental conception is Marxism. Now, the Marxist conception is the product of a Jewish intelligence, and although he had passed through the Hegelian school of historical philosophy and made use of its formula, he was none the less essentially anti-historical, tending towards the apocalyptic and the Millennium, whence arose difficulties for Marx, because, while he affirmed that history would culminate in a State on which the historical process would have come to a standstill (and by the historical process he envisaged class struggle); on the other hand, afraid of slipping into Utopianism, he refused to outline this future state."

THE FLUCTUATIONS OF PHILOSOPHY.

"Nevertheless, outside Marxism, surely historians agree that the ideals of Liberalism and "laissez-faire" reached a crisis during the second half of the XIXth century, overshadowed by the democratic idea, industrialism and by imperialism; and that the roseate dreams of the first half of that century have faded away.

"Yes, roseate dreams have vanished because they were destined to vanish; but the ideal did not fall with them, and neither did the guiding principle. On the contrary, it has fought new existing conditions of social life, and has dominated them in so far as was possible. The theme is a long one. I can explain my meaning more clearly with an example. Idealist philosophy of the first half of the nineteenth century was proclaimed dead and buried during the second half of the century, and to have been replaced by materialism, positivism and naturalism. It was then seen that the apparent decrease had been, in reality, a laboured progress, because the form with which it had been invested during the romantic period was somewhat sweeping and hurried, and it contained many fanciful elements. In short, this idealist philosophy was clothed in roseate dreams which were destined to vanish. Thus, this same materialism, positicism, naturalism, evolutionism, appeared to the historian to be permeated with this philosophy which reappeared later, renewed, invigorated, and in a much more judicious and more carefully outlined form. It seems to me as though very much the same thing is happening with regard to the ideal of free development."

POETRY AND POLITICS.

"May I ask you a question which puzzles many people? How is it that after the war, this tremendous event, and out of passions, ideas, and feelings which it stirred to the depths, no great poetry has as yet arisen in Europe?"

"This question is based upon misconception, which I call determinism. According to this reasoning, after a great event a great poet is awaited. If this were the case, poetry would no longer be poetry, that is creation, but merely an echo or result of that same event. Instead, the history of poetry has its own inner life, and therefore its own great events, its own dramas, its own victories, Germany, during the last years of the eighteenth century, had no important political life or great events, and yet she produced a stupendous poetry and philosophy. As a matter of fact, if no first class works have appeared in Europe since the war, there have been several notable books. When we complain of our own times, we do what we have always done—that is, we fail to discern clearly what is close at hand."

"What is your opinion, Senator Croce, about our modern literary criticism?"

"From what I know of it I esteem it as one of the best. The new methods of aesthetic philosophy have been accepted by many of these critics. I remember one of them with whom I found much in common, was the dramatic critic of "The Times," the late Mr. Walkley."

"What are you working on at present?"

"For many years past I have been occupied above all with history since the tendency of my philosophic thought arose out of historical studies, and to them I return, not only as an ultimate end, but also to refresh my mind by plunging in among facts and human passions. Thus, having finished 'A History of Naples' and a series of essays on 'Men and Things of Italy in the Past,' I am now going to publish 'A History of the Baroque Age in Italy,' that is to say a study of the so-called Italian decadence during the seventeenth century. I have also other historical works of more immediate interest in preparation."

"What you think about the tendency of modern historical studies?"

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF HISTORY.

"This is another subject about which there is too much to say. I shall touch upon one point. I think it is necessary that modern historiography should be freed from all sentiment of historical materialism which had so much influence during the last forty years, and should return to the point of view of considering social life as a moral, or, as Goethe called it, a "religious" problem. Kidd was not so far wrong when, about 1890 during the high tide of positivism, he himself more than half a positivist, announced in his 'Social Evolution' that the religious factor was decisive in history. The difficulty is to understnd history in its intimate or religious aspect without mutilating it or side-tracking the issues, and furthermore in showing that one finds in the significance of facts which sometimes seem most removed from religious facts (in the specific sense of the word religions, and this has led to fallacious interpretations. But in order to develop this point fully we should return to the beginning of our conversation."

K. S. DULEEPSINHJI.

A PICTURESQUE PERSONALITY

It is sometimes a misfortune to be related to a famous man, writes Mr. H. J. Henley in the "Daily Mail." Everyone knew that Duleepsinhji was the nephew of the great Ranji, and a fine knock.

When young "Duleep" made a big score people said, "yes; a fine knock; but if his uenle had been playing against that bowling—well!"

That the slim, tall Cambridge undergraduate will ever bat as well as his uncle is doubtful. A Ranji, like a Shakespeare, comes only once in long span of years. But at least Duleepsinhji, who has opened the season in blaze of glorious strokes, stands out as the most picturesque personality of cricket's younger generation.

His style scarcely recalls the play of his uncle. His stance is difficult—he crouches a little, to begin with; and he has few of the strokes which caused a sorely tried bowler to describe Ranji as "an infernal juggler." But he has that same feline grace which inspired C. B. Fry to write of Ranji: "He moves as if he has no bones."

Last season Duleepsinhji was a good bat. This season is approaching the border-line which divides the good from the great.

Practice and coaching on an indoor pitch during the winter have removed some of his deficiencies. A year ago his off-side strokes, although beautifully made, lacked power. But now he hits the ball harder, places it better, remembers that there are more things in the game than those fashionable on-side shots that deflect rather than hit the ball.

He has splendid wrists—wrists as strong as steel as flexible as rubber; he has the keen eye that belongs to men born in Eastern sunshine; he has a good method. What more could any batsman desire?

At a meeting held on July 3, Muslims of Karachi lodged their protest against the judgment of Mr. Justice Dulip Singh in the Rangila Rasul case. The meeting, by a resolution, called upon the Government to have the case taken to the Privy Council and issue in the meanwhile, an ordinance forbidding the publication of such pamphlets.—Free Press.

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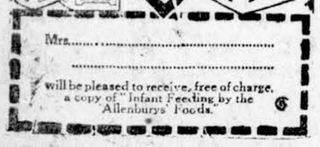

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IMPERIALIST HOLD OVER INDIA.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA,

"INDIANISING BRITAIN'S WORKING CLASS."

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala M.P., writes in "The Labour Monthly.":—

I have been to India and I have come back. Whilst I was there events were daily happening which would make me pity Great Britain more than India, and after I return I see events happening here which, without the imperialist hold over India, would not have been possible and which are dragging the British working-class on their downward path.

ORIENTAL FATALISM.

The British race has a reputation for being conservative on the whole and (though several of its members wear different political labels and trade marks), has betrayed its conservatism at every turn of events. At the same time the history of the world and the modern geography of the world, give you instances that the British race is enterprising, is daring, and possesses many men and women of revolutionary spirit. I often ask myself, are the British and in their innermost nature really conservative temperamentally or do they appear conservative as an economic effect of tremendous advantage gained by them through their spirit of enterprise and revolutionary temperament? I feel more inclined towards this latter belief.

Somehow or other, large numbers of members of the working-class have been permitted to believe in the possibility of a stationary life, even in invitable and gradual progress coming whilst you wait. With the qualities of daring and enterprise and unscrupulousness of method of some of her sons, the economic resources of this island country became so vast in a comparatively poor world that men and women began to feel that their share in the distribution of it, however unjust or unfair it is, would be ample enough for all purposes of life, and this spirit of complacency sustained the whole of the nation for over a century, till it has created a state of mind much akin to the fatalism of their Oriental brethren.

The world's conditions have changed. Capitalism has grown, capitalistic competition has become keener, class interest has become sharper, imperialism has stepped in as a powerful instrument with which to undermine the standard of life in Britain, and yet through all these changes, in spite of the thunder and quaking shocks of the revolution of Russia and mighty changes in Europe, the habit of the mind of the Briton still drags on in the same groove. He does not realise that what appeared to him to be a stationary condition was nothing but continuous replenishment from inexhaustible sources of loot from abroad. There is neither an assured continuity of economic or political rights, much less an inevitable gradual progress.

The neglect of the British working-class to study British imperialism in its proper light is leading to the accomplishment of two processes, namely, a rapid Britainising of a capitalist master-class in India and a rapid Indianising of the large working-class in Britain. In Britain within the class struggle one sees gigantic efforts on the part of the workers to level up their conditions of life and their political rights to those of the upper classes. Then one travels in India and sees a picture of sharp contrast, a trans-planted life of modern European luxury and comfort and a little away from it a stagnant life of the human being, even as it used to be a thousand years ago.

Take your worst slums, your most congested lodging-houses and yet you cannot conceive of that broken-down mud hut, to enter which even a stature of 5 feet of humanity has got to nearly double up. There is no other ventilation or opening for light and there is even nothing to see inside these huts, which are invariably completely unfurnished. I am not talking now of villages; I am talking of large industrial centres like Nagpur and Cawnpore where exist cotton mills more flourishing than most cotton mills in Lancashire, and where several thousand workers are still consigned to these death-traps.

You struggle here by forming organisations, conducting agitations and fighting for various rights to improve the health of the working-class population and to reduce their death-rate. Then one goes in India, and there is to be seen openly modern Western industrialism, under European or Indian capitalist control, barefacedly worsening the health conditions of the workers, increasing the toll of death till infantile mortality which normally in India would be as high as nearly 206 per 1,000, reached the appalling figure of 600 to 800 per 1,000 amongst children born to parents working in factories. Poverty, misery, human degradation seem to be a rightful heritage of the workers in the new industries in the East. The people out there seem to accept it with philosophical calm. The westernised Indian himself looks upon it as something that matters neither seriously nor immediately and which he seriously believes would be remedied as soon as political power is seized by him from the foreign intruder. He does not realise that any nation, in order to wrench power from a foreign conqueror or oppressor, would require national strength and consciousness of tremendous dimensions and this could not be obtained and consolidated without the workers and the peasants in his land being well organised.

INDIA'S PHILOSOPHIC CONTENTMENT

On the other hand, in order to alleviate the mental agony of his suffering poor, or simply through the accustomed unfeelingness of the capitalist profiteer, the educated Indian tries to instil a philosophical contentment in the workers and the peasants and to prevent as far as possible any self-consciousness dawning upon them. Thus is accomplished with success a vast experiment of the British imperialist of producing modern goods and services of public utility through human agency at a cost incomparably lower than at home. He also succeeds in personal domination by keeping large masses of humanity as bond-slaves, rigorously tied to their jobs through the necessity of staving off starvation and through the severity of legislative enactments.

In the midst of this process some of us cried out against it in Britain, but in vain, to tell the Briton that his immediate task lay in levelling up the conditions of his fellow-workers in India. But the appeal failed to touch the British worker. His leaders and his organisations worked like machines that were invented and perfected before the advent of economic imperialism and peril, and proved incapable of devoting themselves to alter their conditions.

An almost concerted view was taken that the low level of the Indian was well deserved and that the higher level of the British workers was something that was permanently secure by his own merit. The shrewd capitalist class on the other hand awaited stabilisation of conditions to the difference between two standards of human life under its control were well marked and were capable of being bought to play their part under one and the same common imperial commercialism. Then, by exerting the ordinary pressure of a competitive system of life he compels the British worker to level down to the economic position of the Indian worker, which process will naturally continue till a common level is reached either one as low as that of the Indian, or one as high as that to which the British organisations assist the Indian workers to reach.

For the last four years the cry of the Indian workers went out unheeded by British ears to secure for them trade union rights similar to their own and to save them from proposals which were not conferring special rights for the Indian workers but which were tightening the bonds of serfdom upon them.

Here once again the British worker dreamt that his own position was secure for ever upto a certain stage and it would be the lookout of the Indian worker to safely reach that stage of advancement. However, under economic imperialism such dreams are soon shattered and to-day the challenge goes forth to the British workers to level down to the serfdom of the Indian workers. I see therefore two rapid developments, the Britainising of a master-class in India and the Indianising of the working-class of Britain. To me it is as clear as daylight that the primary duty of the British workers is to form an international solidarity with the Indian and Oriental workers and to level them up for the sake of securing a world standard and not to look upon such an act of solidarity as a mere spasmodic expression of internationalism or as an act of secondary charity from the stronger to the weaker group.

More words are useless and unnecessary; events will prove the correctness or otherwise of this forecast.—"The Labour Monthly."

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CHUDA, July 1.

The Kathiwar people have shown as yet no awakening regarding the All-India States Subjects Conference to be held in Bombay. Peoples' associations like the Kathiawad Political Conference and Hitwardhak Sabha, do not seem to understand that they owe any duty towards the people of the province to arrange for their adequate representation and participation in the Bombay Conference.

The services, the weekly 'Saurastra' of Ranpur is rendering in this behalf, are worthy of a special mention. Mr. P. L. Chudgar, a pleader of Rajkot, deserves compliments for the memorandum, he submitted before the preliminary meeting of the workers of different states, met at Bombay, to consider the holding of the proposed Conference, in which he has outlined the demands, the people should make of the British Government, as well as the rulers of the Indian States.

THEOSOPHICAL CLASS AT HADALA.

In the last month, the Theosophical Class met as usual at Mr. D. S. Vajsarwala's place at Hadala for some days. The class is conducted in a higher spirit of religion, according to theosophical tenets, and it is matter of satisfaction that a scheme was adumbrated there for doing some social work along with devotion and meditation.

YOUTH GATHERING AT WADHWAN.

Owing to the absence of any previously chalked out aim of the Youth Gathering at Wadhwan, some social questions such as cash untouchability, etc., were discussed by a member of good speakers. The gathering has been rather the first its kind and other cities and towns in the province will do well by following the example set by Wadhwan City.

As regards zeal and discepline exhibited at the different shows and programmes of the gathering, it should be observed that on future occasions they should be maintained in a much more desirable spirit and manner. Precaution and care also should be exercised in the delivery of speeches so as to avoid bitterness and no untoward thing should be allowed to happen, as in this gathering one of the speakers is said to have offended the feelings of a part of the audience by uttering some harsh words calculated to condemn the older people for their coming in the way of the young, in carrying out bold schemes of reform.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION.

It is a matter of congratulations for all the concerned for the brilliant results achieved at the Matriculation Examination this year by students sent up by various High Schools. This is rather a good sign of the progress the education in the province is making, which deserves every encouragement by States and other proper authorities by increasing the number of primary and other schools, following the laudable example of Bhavnagar State which has adopted a policy of opening 12 primary schools every year. This is the only sure way of augmenting literary in the province which is sadly lagging behind some progressive States in India in this respect. The only two Arts Colleges in Kathiawar are not sufficient to meet the present requirements of the students, and therefore it is highly necessary that the bigger states like Jamnagar, Gondal and Morvi alone, or in co-operation with other and smaller states should undertake to establish such institutions where not only in Arts but in science, agriculture, technology, etc., students can receive education. An institute on the lines of Baroda Kala Bhavan, in a Central place in Kathiawar is the crying need of the day. Girls' education also requires sympathetic consideration by all the concerned authorities. It is "good beginning in this direction that the Rajkot Civil Station authorities have decided to open an English-school for girls."

PLAGUE AT PORBADAR.

The curse of the Plague epidemic that has fallen on the City of Porbandar has been a source of great many hardships and sufferings for the people, over and above the deaths it has caused, for the last several months. Men of means have already vacated, but the poorer part of the population is there and there. It is a great regret, if as has been said, they are left alone without proper medical helf and treatment. Though money may not be wanting, but the people have failed to make necessary arrangements of relief, cure and other assistance to the infected persons. The State Medical Department is not so active as it can be desired to be and if actually so the kind-hearted Mahasana Sahib should forthwith issue necessary orders, for the proper execution of which he himself should work by not residing far away, but somewhere at a safe distance near Porbandar.

DR. MATHURADAS AND SWAMI DAYANANDA.

Dr. Mathuradas of Moga in Punjab has earned the deepest gratitude of the whole of Kathiawar by treating neatly 1500 eye-patients. As a sincere follower of Swami Davanand Saraswati, he paid a visit to Tankara, the Swami's birthplace, and gave a large donation to the Kanya Shala, which is the proposed memorial to Swami Dayananda Saraswati, as declared at the time when the Swami's centenary was celebrated under the presidency of Swami Shradhanand.

NUNGESSER: A NEW THEORY.

MAY BE WITH BAND OF INDIANS.

MARCHING SOUTH?

The "New York" special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired, to the paper in Mail week, as under:—

"Great excitement was caused here this evening by an admittedly unconfirmed report from Quebec—which was subsequently proved to be untrue that Nungesser and Coli had been found in the mountains north of the Saguenay River.

The dispatch stated that a person employed by the timber company at River Bond had telephoned the news to his mother in Quebec.

River Bond is at the south-east end of Lake St. John, and therefore a long way from the region of St. Germain, where the flares were reported to have been seen on Sunday night.

This district has been thoroughly explored by search parties., who have sent a message to say that the report is unfounded.

Search of the district in which the flares were seen is being pressed on, but it can only be reached through dense forests, and possibly some days must elapse before searching parties are heard from.

QUEBEC, Wednesday.

A party of 50 men is being recruited in the Saguenay district, and they will conduct an intensive search for the missing French airmen in the area whence the mysterious flares were reported.

The district is a remote and inaccessible part of Northern Quebec, approximately 600 miles due west of Havre de Grace, Newfoundland, where the last supposed trace of the fliers was reported.

SEARCH PARTY OFF.

A search party left St. Germain township this morning, and expects to be absent several days. A dispatch from Paris to the effect that Captain Nungesser's aeroplane was carrying flares has revived the hope that the airmen will be found.

Woodsmen who are well acquainted with the district say that the airmen could easily have subsisted on wild fruits, fish and game, all of which are plentiful.

It is known that a party of Indians are travelling southwards from the district where the flares were seen, and it is regarded as possible that the French airmen are being escorted to civilisation, and, on the advice of the Indians, released their flares from the only spot on the line of march whence they were likely to be seen.

In addition to the search party the Quebec Government is again sending out a seaplane to co-operate in the search.—Reuter.

'PHONE REPORT.

The Ottawa message (says a Reuter telegram from New York) came from River Bond through an employee named Blair in the district north of Saguenay River.

Blair was telephoning to his mother.

River Bond is situated at the south-eastern end of Lake St. John, a considerable distance from where the flares were reported on Sunday night.

SURVEYORS AT WORK.

An earlier message stated that gave doubts were cast on the theory that the mysterious flares seen to the north of St. Germain were sent up by the airmen.

According to information received from a forestry official two parties of surveyors are at present working in the district where the flares were seen, and it is believed that the flares originated with one of these parties.

Nevertheless the Quebec Government intends to prosecute the search unremittingly until all doubts are set at rest.

INDIAN PRINCES' DEPUTATION.

ANXIETY ABOUT GOVERNMENT'S ENCROACHMENT.

PROBLEMS OF RAILWAYS AND WIRELESS.

An Indian correspondent writes in the "Daily Herald":—The deputation from the Chamber of Princes in India, which has just come to London to discuss with the Secretary of State the constitutional position of the Princes, consists of two representatives of the States, one an Indian, Colonel Haksar, Political Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior State; and the other an Englishman, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, the Foreign Minister of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala.

The most important point which they have come to discuss is that of the Princes' rights and privileges derived from treaties either made or confirmed between the various Princes and the East India Company, and later reaffirmed by the British Crown.

Of recent years the constitutional position of the Indian States has become very obscure in consequence of gradual encroachments by the British Government.

The climax was reached when Lord Reading, in a famous letter to the Nizam, asserted the right of the Government of India to interfere in the affairs and internal conditions of Indian States.

PRINCES' ANXIETY.

The Princes, fearful of even further encroachments by the Government of India, wish for definite constitutional safeguards which would preserve intact their original position and status as laid down and guaranteed in the treaties.

There is, moreover, among them some anxiety about their relations with a future constitutional Government in India. The majority of the Princes insist that they are in no way opposed to the movement for self-government: but they insist equally that their own position must be made clear beyond the possibility of dispute and misunderstanding.

Their main argument is that their treaty rights must be respected and restored. But, they say, they need also, not perhaps modification, but an agreed interpretation of these rights in view of modern conditions.

Such things as wireless, railways, protective duties, etc., were not envisaged at the time when the original treaties were made. For instance, an Indian State may have and control railways within its borders; but the Indian Government claims the right of taking over the control of these railways the moment they are linked up with the main Indian railway system.

Since the war, and after the advent of Protection in India, the Government of India has collected higher and higher customs duties on goods in transit to the Indian States, thus (it is claimed) making the subjects of these States unjustly share the burden of British India. The control of wireless transmitting stations and the licensing of receiving sets is another typical matter on which the Princes desire discussion on an agreed arrangement.

BRITAIN'S HAND IN SERIES OF CRIMES.

SOVIET'S CHARGES.

A Russian official 'communique' issued in Moscow in mail week says that the murder of M. Voikoff is but one of the links in a whole chain of events which, taken together, mean an ever greater menace to the cause of peace. This menace says the 'communique,' is growing ever more real in spite of the utmost attempts of the U.S.S.R. Government to preserve peace.

In connection with this criminal murder (proceeds the 'communique'), which followed a whole series of direct and indirect attacks on the part of the British Government on U.S.S.R. institutions abroad and the rupture by Great Britain of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Government deems it necessary at the present moment to make public a series of other facts sufficiently characteristic of the work of the British Government and its vassal organisms in U.S.S.R. territory.

In the summer of 1923 a certain merchant carrying a Soviet passport with the name Steinberg was wounded and arrested by the frontier guard while illegally crossing the Finnish frontier. During inquiry a witness declared that his name was actually Sidney George Riley, and that he was an English spy, a captain of the Royal Air Force, one of the chief organisers of Lockhart's plot, who by sentence of the tribunal of December 3, 1918, had been declared outlawed.

"MR. CHURCHILL'S INSTRUCTIONS."

Riley declared that he came to Russia for the special purpose of organising terroristic acts, arson, and revolts, and that when coming from America he had seen Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who personally instructed him as to the reorganisation of terroristic and other acts calculated to create a diversion. His written testimony is in the possession of the Government. Riley's evidence was entirely corroborated by material seized during further arrests.

At the end of 1926 the agents of the All-Union State Political Department prevented an attempt on M. Petrovsky, president of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. and the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, and on M. Tchubar, president of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics. At the same time an attempt was made against M. Messing, chief of the Leningrad State Political Department, and the criminal proved to be the son of Colonel Truba, a supporter of Petliura, who was commandant of Kharkoff in Petilura's time and now resides at Warsaw. The criminal was at one time a member of the Union of Communist Youth, which he joined with a view to facilitating his designs for a counter-revolutionary White Terror, and belonged to the same group as the counter-revolutionaries who prepared the murder plots against M. Petrovsky and M. Tchubar.

At the same time there was arrested a man named Biriukoff, formerly a volunteer in Denikin's army, who through the Union of Communist Youth had tried to join the party and was preparing an attempt against the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

AN ATTEMPT ON BUCHARIN.

On March 12, 1927, an attempt was being prepared in the Grand Theatre against I. Bucharin during the delivery of his report to a great meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of the February revolution, and it was by a mere chance that M. Bucharin was not killed. After this the same person, who proved to be the son of a merchant named Gurevitch, prepared an attempt on M. Rykoff and M. Stalin, Gurevitch was in due course arrested.

On May 10 a group of former officers of Koltchak, inmates of the Leningrad Institute of Noble Orphans, were arrested. This group, as was shown by the testimony of its members, was directly connected with Mr. White, Chief of the Consular Department of the British Mission to Moscow. At the Mission's instructions the group prepared explosions in the Kremlin and the Grand Theatre on the occasion of the same meeting.

On the night of June 2, the State Political Department prevented an explosion of a house located near this department. Here was discovered a melinite bomb weighing four kilograms. The melinite was of French origin and the cover of the bomb was of English origin. Thus beyond doubt the constituent parts of the bomb were brought from abroad. This was also proved by things which the persons who made the attempt left behind.

"BRITAIN'S HAND IN VOIKOFF'S MURDER."

A Polish subject killed Voikoff, and English papers have already published an arrogant interview with M. Sablin, a former Tsarist diplomat, who has connections with British Ministers and openly justiles the murderer. The British hand which, while standing aside, directed the shots fired by the Polish subject is here clearly detected.

On the same day (June 7) between the stations of Jdanovicha and Minsk was engineered a railway accident in which was killed Opansky, vice chief agent of the State Political Department for the White Russian Military District, who was taking with him in a trolly a Polish spy just arrested.

On the same day (June 7) in Leningrad two bombs were thrown into a Communist party debating club and about 30 persons were wounded. Clues left by the criminals again prove the foreign origin of the terrorists.

At the same time in various places in the Soviet Union there were cases of arson, fire being set to factories, mills, and military stores. At the end of May in Leningrad a military store was set on fire, the culprit being the director of the store, an Esthonian named Usild, who was in the pay of the Esthonian agents of the British Government. Earlier in the year the Dubrovoka works near Leningrad were also set on fire, the incendiary being a Finn in the pay of the Finnish agents of the British Government. Various cases of damaging the equipment of industrial plants were also discovered and investigation established the criminal intent of those responsible.

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

Thus it is quite evident that the British Government, which is rapidly preparing for war against the Soviet Union, is striving by all means to prevent the peaceful labour of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. It is a characteristic fact that all these attempts have no root within the U.S.S.R. itself. The criminal adventures of reactionary foreign cliques are in flagrant contradiction to the powerful organic growth of the great Soviet Union. The Soviet Government confidently defends its position by peaceful work and construction, but considers it to be its duty, while pursuing its constructive activities with greater energy, to expose to all mankind, and in the first place to the peoples of its own country, the anti-Soviet policy of the British Cabinet and its agents.

The Government calls upon the toiling masses to protect the country's mills, factories, stores, stations, and other public works. The Government enjoins the State Political Department to take resolute measures to protect the country from foreign spies, incendiaries, murderers, and their Monarchist and White Guard allies. The Government declares that supported by the great toiling masses it will clear the country of enemies and protect the building up of the Socialist State against all attempts to destroy its work.—"Manchester Guardian."

A NEW GERMAN PET.

POPULARISING THE CAT CULT IN BERLIN.

The spectacle of a cat, two squirrels three rats, and a sprinkling of chickens living in harmony together in a cage of the first show ever held in Berlin, has caused a writer in one of the more acridly pessimistic Nationalist papers to hope that after all, something may yet come of Locarno, says the Berlin Correspondent of the "Observer". The show, apart from a certain catholcity of exhibits, is itself something unique for a country that has hitherto looked upon the cat as a creature made to earn its living by catching mice in the cellers of conciorges and night-porters. This is an effort to popularise an animal whose habits do not suit a nation of flat-dwellers in circles which have hitherto refused to notice it—the great mass of the middle and lower classes.

Only a few members of the fashionable and artistic sets of Germany's great cities have as yet acquired beautiful specimens; the majority of the exhibits have come from other countries.

But the really interesting exhibits for cat-lovers of other countries are the types proudly shown by Germans themselves. These would certainly have had no chance of an entry in any cat-fancying country. Here is the mother, quite undistinguished in appearance, of one "Peter," who could talk in so human a fashion that he appeared at circuses and said "Hallo," instead of "Miaou," quite distinctly. Peter died a short while ago, but his throat and vocal chords are here, preserved in alcohol. But the animal who will do most to popularise his species is not alive at all. It is the stuffed black and white one who refused all food when his master died, and died of grief and inanition in little more than a week afterwards, a fact attested to by certificate.

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Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 6 1927

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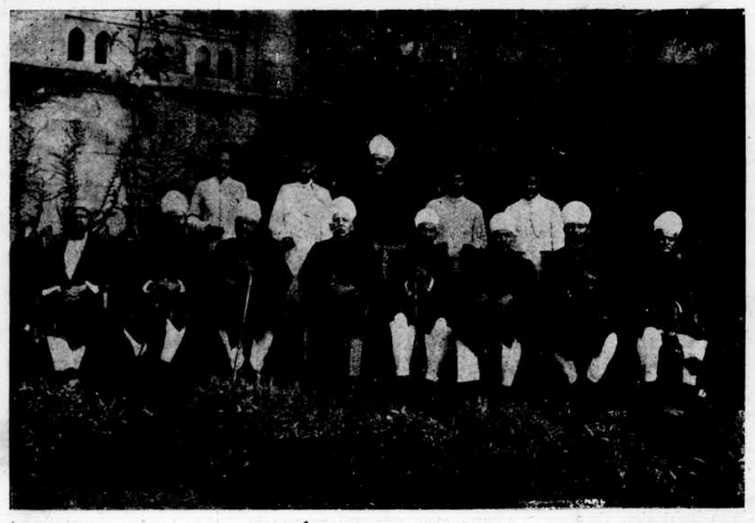
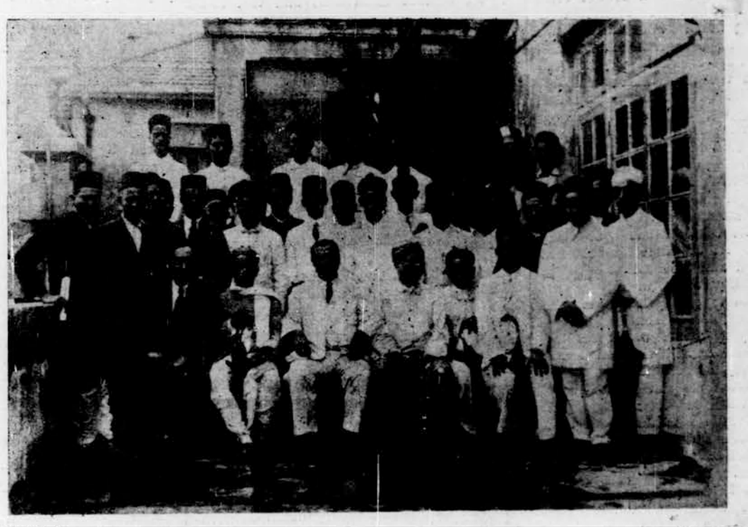
HYDERABAD HIGH COURT JUDGES.



P.P.A.
A group photo of the High Court Judges of Hyderabad taken on the occasion of the retirement of Pandit Keshavlal (fifth from left), one of the judges of the lower court. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice is fourth from the left.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY IN BOMBAY.



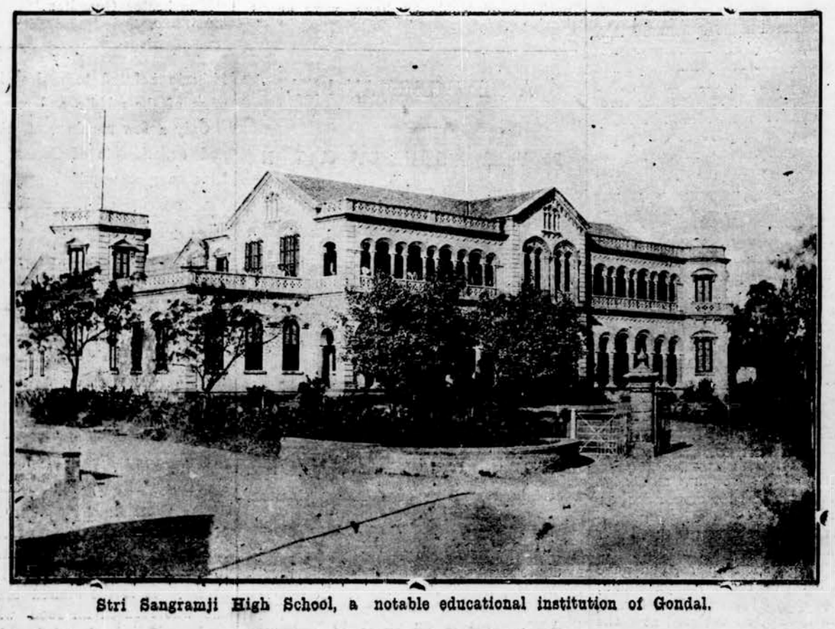
"Chroicle" Photo.
A number of meetings were held in Bombay on Saturday in celebration of the Cooperators' Day. The above photo shows some of those who participated in the function organised at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Institute over which Prof. Kaji (third from left in the chair) presided.

LOVELY GENEVA.

Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswamy Reddiar, M.L.C., President of the Non-Brahmin Confederation which held its sessions at Coimbatore.

Perched on a hill and surrounded by mountains Geneva is one of the most fascinating beauty spots of the world, Nature having showed her gifts with lavish hands. The photo on the left shows a part of the city while that on the right shows the railway electric track.

Sir John Kerr, Governor of Assam who left for England last Saturday with Lady Kerr.



Stri Sangramji High School, a notable educational institution of Gondal.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The arrival of the Hajis. 35,000 Hajis returned to Bombay from holy places and are seen in the photo at the Docks.